The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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The Bombay Chronicle

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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VOL. III. NO. 98 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1st May	Persia	8000	...	...
9th "	Salsette	6300	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
22nd "	Valetta	6700	Maloja	12500
29 "	Kashmir	9000	...	...
5th June	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
12th "	Arabia	8000	...	...
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th "	Kalyan	9000	...	...
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Cale onia	8000	...	...
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamo Maru	T Sasaki	3801	23rd April	5th May
Ryo Maru	K Okamoto	4320	3rd May	15th May
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3866	16th May	28th May
Bombay Maru	K Kurodzumi	4626	17th May	29th May

For Freight apply to:—

R. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Opposite Clock Tower,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Destistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE S

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	...
City of Calcutta	7636	...	22nd May
City of Sparta	5415	...	12th June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	...
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	...

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	New York	
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 26.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Monday, 26th April	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., D. & C.M.
"KASARA,"	1,195,	Thursday, 29th April	9 a.m.	§C.M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 30th April		†Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 29th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Thursday, 29th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 1st May, calling at Lama, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

26th April 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.P. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	...	2nd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

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Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 5ITH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,51,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,278
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 2

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 155.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

83, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence, Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate, Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

LOST.—In Fort, on Monday evening, a lad's black satin coat. Collar and cuffs lined "old rose" satin. Will finder please return it to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 172

LOST—Cheque Book of the Bank of Bombay, somewhere between Apollo Street and Cumbala Hill. The finder will kindly return same to Mr. S. F. KALYANIWALA, at 55, Forjett Street, or 75, Meadow Street, c/o K. Cooper & Co. 476

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVEE'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 882

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 3454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED an unfurnished, airy room in or near Fort. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 502

WANTED a small FURNISHED HOUSE, in Lanoulie or Khandalla from the 1st or 15th May. Apply stating full particulars to "C. K. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 192

WANTED SITUATION from 1st June 1915, as CANVASSER, in Madras Presidency by young Hindu with wide travelling experience and knowledge of Vernaculars. Apply "S", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 418

WANTED A HINDU SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON as MEDICAL OFFICER, Sitamau State, C. I. Free quarters. Apply stating lowest terms to Y. A. THOMBARE, Dewan. 198

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED urgently OLD MOSQUITO CURTAIN and LINEN for troops in Persia and E. Africa. Repairs undertaken free of cost by
M. CARTWRIGHT,
Secretary, Ladies' Depot,
163 Anantapur.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI.—Owing to increase of Staff the following post is vacant. EUROPEAN ASST. MASTER Rs. 125-5-150. Trained. Government Pensionable Post Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 412

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARDERS for room in Medow Street at Rs. 100 per mensem. Two in a room Rs. 60 per mensem. Good Table under European management. Also outside meals supplied Breakfast and Dinner at Rs. 30 per mensem.
Terms cash in advance. Apply to "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED—A QUALIFIED DRIVER to work a steam road roller during rains, on roads in this District. Must be experienced and possess qualifying certificate. Copies of certificates from previous employers should be sent. Salary required should be stated. Appointment will continue for about four months. No joining expenses will be allowed.
K. S. FRAMJI, B.A., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Kolaba District.
Alibag, 23rd April, 1915. 500

WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK who writes a clear fast hand. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 314, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 499

WANTED—By a European firm within the Fort an office measuring about 4,000 square feet. In replying state full particulars to Box No. 313, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 496

WANTED an INDIAN NURSE-MID-WIFE on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem with free quarters and private practice. Apply CIVIL SURGEON, Belgaum, with testimonials. 187

CHEMIST ASSISTANT.—WANTED a EUROPEAN CHEMIST ASSISTANT, fully qualified. Good salesman essential. Apply with full particulars of experience to R. SCOTT THOMSON & Co., Calcutta. 160

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers, unanimously admitted to be the best firm in the field. 336

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

FOR SALE—Dawson's Double Demy PRINTING MACHINE, in working order. Can be seen at M. H. NICHOLSON Bellasis Road, Byculla. 464

A NEW DOCTOR'S BROUGHAM for sale by Messrs. Morgan & Co., London. For price and particulars apply to Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 160

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box. No. 216, Advt. Dept,, "Bombay Chronicle." 5818

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—At Lanouli Bombay-Road, for the season, a BUNGALOW, fully furnished. Apply M. P. CONTRACTOR, 17, Humam Street. 483

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

SOONA CAZA KHANDALLA Hall, Dining room, 4 bed rooms with baths and servants' quarters and stables for the season. 498

TO LET.—Shop for any kind of business in prominent position Medows Street, near Tarachand Jeweller. Rent very moderate. Apply to No. 69. 480

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

CHOWPATY, facing sea, airy ground floor of bunglow, large compound, electric lights, Hindu only. Apply SHANKERLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College. 494

SMART SHIGRAM with fast Arab horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to J. B. MISTRY c/o Central Bank Ltd., Alice Building, Fort. 182

TO LET—THREE COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS with stabling and out-houses; Byculla station, and tram close by; rent very reasonable; special terms for tenants on long lease. For particulars apply to "N" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 196

TO LET—At Bellasis Road Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the upper floor of a bungalow, containing two large bedrooms with bath-rooms, a capacious hall and two other rooms. For rent, etc., apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agents, No. 9, Hornby Road. 264

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. C. 12

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JANARDHAN WASUDEV MAISTRY of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell 1,400 to 1,500 sq. yds. of land from out of the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days, from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived and null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground Oart or Gardens called Upriwadi together with all messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and also all the cocoanut and other trees growing and to grow thereon within the town and island and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay situate at Bhandar-wada, Mahim bearing Collector's Old No. 186, New No. 3,512 Old Survey No. 329 and New Survey No. 1,557 containing by admeasurement 2,367 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4,582, 4,574 and 4,575and 4,577 and Street Nos. 941 933, 934 and 936 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Bhandar-wada Road on or towards the West by the property of Ramkrishna Purshotam on or towards the North by the property of the Church of N. S. D. Salvacao and on or towards the South by the property of Ganesh Janardhan Paradkar.
Dated this 23rd day of April 1915.
RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
492 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JANARDAN WASUDEO MAISTRY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell from out of the undermentioned property 150 to 200 square yards of land on which our clients have built a house on Fazendari tenure to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien possession gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 40, Medows Street, Fort and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived and null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground Oart or Gardens called Upriwadu together with all messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and also all the cocoanut and other trees growing and to grow thereon within the town and Island and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay situate at Bhandarwada, Mahim bearing Collectors's Old No. 186 New No. 3,812 Old Survey No. 329 and New Survey No. 1,557 containg by admeasurement 2,367 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4,582, 4,574, 4575, and 4577 and Street Nos. 941, 933, 934 and 936 and bounded as follows:—that is on or towards the East by the said Bhandarwada Road on or towards the West by the property of Ramkrishna Purshotam on or towards the North by the property of the Church of N. S. D. Salvacao and Paradkar.
Dated this 23rd day of April, 1915.
RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.
491. Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

STANDARD COVERED GOODS WAGONS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India, for the construction and delivery to the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, during the official year 1915-16 of 179, Board Gauge Covered Goods Wagons (Standard type.)

2. The wagons must be completely constructed in the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges. Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery.

3. Copies of specifications, lists of materials such as wheels and axles etc., etc., which will be supplied by the Railway, forms of tender and agreement and drawings can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

4. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers should be superscribed "Tenders for North Western Railway Wagons" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on 20th May 1915.

5. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.

(Sd.) P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, the 19th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers commence from June 1915.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseer class must have passed one of the following examinations:—

1. the School Final Examination.
2. the European High School Examination.
3. the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
4. the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 10th June 1915, at 10 a.m. Application with one rupee registration fee should reach Superintendent, on or before 31st May 1915.

W. J. INGHAM,
Superintendent.
490.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at 6-15 p.m., on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1915, at the office of the Association, Bastion Road, Fort, to adopt the annual Report and to appoint the General Committee and Sub-Committees.

All members (subscribers of Rs. 10 or more annually) are invited to attend.

J. E. KING,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 26th April, 1915. 488

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 728 of 1914.

HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI ISMAIL ...Plaintiff.
MAHOMED HAJI ISMAIL, & Ors...
Defendants.

WHEREAS at the auction sale held on the 15th day of April, 1915, under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Order of the Court dated the 7th day of November, 1914, passed in the above suit, our client Bai Fatmabai, wife of Ahmed Moosa was declared to be the highest bidder for and purchaser of the undermentioned properties, and at the said sale it was declared that the title deeds of the property Thirdly described hereunder are missing and under the conditions of the said sale, the sale is to be completed within one month from the said date, Notice is therefore hereby given requiring all persons claiming any right or interest to or in the said properties either by way of sale, mortgage (legal or equitable), trust, lien, possession gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise or being in possession of the said title deeds to make the same known in writing and to deliver the said title deeds to the undersigned at their office at No. 29 Esplanade Road Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof and that otherwise the sale will be completed within the time prescribed in the conditions of the said sale without reference to any such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or oart with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being at Mahim Custom Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 163, 370 New No 3780 Old Survey No. 28 and New Survey No. 2/4E and bounded on the East by the Mahim Custom Road on the West by a public passage on the North partly by the oart of Abidin Cumroodin and partly by the house of Cashinath Sadashive and on the South partly by the property of Sukharam Dolaji and partly by the oart and house of Jacob Aaron and others and which said Dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G Ward Nos. 5238, 5239, and street Nos. 128 & 130.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being in an oart called "Ambroy" on the Mahim Custom Road in the Island of Bombay on the west side of the said road in the Registration Sub District formerly of Mahim aforesaid and now of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a public passage the said Mahim Custom Road, on or towards the West by the said oart called "Alubroz" formerly belonging to Vankat Yelseth but now to Hora Abedin Kamroodin on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Ramchandra Antoji but now to Mahadevrao Hiraji Post Master and on or towards the South by the house formerly belonging to Devidas Mulidhar but now to the said Ismail Haji Isak Mamsa and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 36 and now under Ward No. 5240 and Street No. 132.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground bearing Collectors new Survey No. 127 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5728, (1), 5729 (2) 5729 (3), 5729 (4), Street Nos. 2021, 205, 205A, 205B 205C.

Dated the 22nd day of April 1915.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
470 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOTILAL TULSIDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a munim of Kalliandas Keshavdas, Esqr. ...Deceased.

PUSHOTTAMDAS, alias CHUNILAL MOTILAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, clerk Secretariat Bombay residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 17th day of April 1915.
MESSRS. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Petitioners Attorneys.
488

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG., WG. AND MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that on production of share Certificates an ad-interim Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1914, at the rate (after deducting Income Tax) of Rs. 12-3-0 per Preference share of Rs. 500 each, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 45 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 22½ per share of Rs. 250 each, will be paid to shareholders whose names are on the register on the 3rd May 1915, on and ater Monday 17th May 1915, between 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road Fort.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 15th May 1915 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA.
Bombay, 12th April 1915. Secretary.
497

NOTICES.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 40th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY the 11th day of May, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1914.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September 1915, and to fix their remuneration, and

5th—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1915.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th April to 11th May, 1915, both days inclusive.
493.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

The said Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company Limited ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 18,00,000 to Rs. 1,80,000 was presented to the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 17th day of April, 1915, and the same is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on Wednesday the 5th day of May 1915.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1915.
DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN
421 Attorneys for the Petitioner.

NOTICE.

101 RANCH WILD WEST CIRCUS.

Please address correspondence to "J. Young," touring agent to Messrs. CAPT. COLLEAR Co., poste restante or "Mitchell," Gaiety Palace of Varieties.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Messrs. MENESEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to Tramway Company's Stable, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton, damaged by fire:—

38 F.P. bales Bengal cotton. Inv. No. 48 R.R. 33996,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO, EX. PRIZE VESSELS.

By order of the Aden Price Court and in accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, as from time to time amended, under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 4th May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 3, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessels "E F. Ferdinand" and "Lindenfels.":—

Bead ornaments, pine apple in syrup, black tea, silk brocade, Natural History specimens, lacqueredware, sterilized pure milk, 101 bags (sweeping) myroballam, linseed and teelseed, castorseed, cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required on the lots, being knocked down.

The Auction Sale of the Mills belonging to the Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd will take place, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1915, instead of Wednesday, the 28th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS belonging to the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ltd., situated in Hubli.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, looms, machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.

For further full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th April, 1915.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable? coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. 9

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAIN AND ENGLISH LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, the stock in trade of a merchant winding up his business consisting of Chinese porcelain garden seats blue and white and decorated in colours, three and five coloured Chinese vases, ornamented large jars, enamel coloured and blue and white flower pots, crackled vases, artistically designed pedestals and flower pots, also leather belts, purses, card and cigar cases, bridge cases, work boxes, oakwood jewel cases, brushes, plated entree dishes, salad bowls, candle sticks, cane suit cases and tiffin baskets made in Indian jails, fancy flower baskets, oak framed overmantles framed and unframed pictures, show cases and cupboards and similar other useful and ornamental articles.

Goods on view.

SALE of a valuable immoveable property, situate at Ghoghari Moholla, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai and another, the Transferees and on account of and at the risk of Mahomed bin Shaikh Abdulla Coachman and Ahmed bin Shaikh Abdulla Coachman, the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale conferred upon the said transfeers under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of May, 1908, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and Rustomji Jehangir Vakil of the other part, and an Indenture of Further Charge, dated the 8th day of March, 1909, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and said Rustomjo Jehangir Vakil of the other part and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 4th, day of November, 1909, and made between the said Rustomji Jehangir Vakil of the first part, and the Mortgagors of the second part and Bai Dhunbaiji, wife of Shapurji Piroshaw Soonavala and Shapurji Piroshaw Soonavala of the third part, and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of April, 1912, and made between the said Bai Dhunbaiji, wife of Shapurji Piroshaw Soonavala and Shapurji Piroshaw Soonavala of the first part, the Mortgagor of the second part and he said transferees of the third part will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent tenure, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 73 3.9 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Ghoghari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 875, and New No. 2038, Old Survey No. 1655, and New Survey No. 954, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 6211, and Street No. 135 and 137, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by a sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the Ghoghari Moholla, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Abdul Rahim Husein, but now of Alli Mahomed Fazel, and on or towards the South by the property of Gulam Mahomed Gufoor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage, at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th April, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND PROPERTY AT KIRKEE, TALUKA HAVELI, DISTRICT POONA.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator General Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of Nursingrao Shivaji Patwardhan (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY the 9th day of May, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the following property on the premises

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that piece of land situate at Kirkee, Haveli Taluka, in Poona District bearing Survey No. 87, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 21 goonthas paying Rs. 6 as assessment and bounded on the east by a Road, on the South by Government land bearing No. 86 on the West by Sappers and Miners lines No. 85 and on the north by the property of Gansham Maniram.

Secondly:—All that piece of land situate at Kirkee, Haveli Taluka, in Poona District, bearing Survey No. 89, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and paying assessment Rs. 5-4-0 and bounded on the east by a Road, on the west by the river and on the north by land of Gansham Pardeshi and on the south by the Sappers and Miners lines.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street Fort Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th April, 1915.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of a very desirable bungalow at Khandalla about 2 minutes walk from the Khandalla Station.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned.

The bungalow known as "Grand View" near the Khandalla Station and opposite the Post Office, The bungalow is well built and in good condition and has one drawing, one dining, six bedrooms, a kitchen and out-houses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatau Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, the valutble and han'some teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, chairs with and without arms, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables,, cloth presses, fancy teapoys, low chairs and easy chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, table lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc.,' the property of C. D. de V. Babington Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, New Marine Lines, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters, large sideboard, drawing room suite, lined silk plush, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, fancy teapoys, cloth presses, low chairs and easy chairs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron bedsteads, table lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property, of J. Frank Watson, Esq., Dy. Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One strong rubber tyred English built vis-a-vis in excellent condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandra Hill Road, near Mount Mary Chtpal, Bandra, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich English carpets, table, hanging and hall lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrahs cloth and gown presses, one sweet-tone cottage piano, by Rose and Co., teapoys, cane furniture, China matting, valuable garden pots, etc., etc., the property of J. C. Kiddie, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY AT TUKDI BALEGAUM, POTE TUKDI SAMPGAUM IN HOONGAL IN BELGAUM, ZILLAH BELONGING TO VALLABHDAS KALLIANJI AND CO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Premji Oomersey, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, in their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1915, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock, in the afternoon the immoveable properties undermentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building or Ginning Factory thereon admeasuring one acre and 22 goonthas (Revenue payable therefore is Rs. 2-4-6 and forms part of a large piece of land admeasuring 25 acres and 21 goonthas, the Revenue payable therefor is Rs. 37 and situate at Tukadi Balegaum Pote Tukadi Sampgaum at Hoongal and registered under Revision Survey No. 420 and bounded on the East by the property of Baswanappa Gurusedappa Anna Nowlee, on the East by the property of Kaizedappa Vaicharappa Sonar and Balwant Tappa Sootar, on the North by the property of Beshim Rudrappa Shewpunjayappa, on the South of the Moorgode Old Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings or Ginning Factory thereon which admeasures one acre and 29 goonthas and Revenue payable therefor is Rs. 2-11-0 and forms part of the land admeasuring 12 acres and 10 goonthas Revenue payable therefor is Rs. 19 situate at Belhongal Tukadi Balegaum, Pote Tukadi Sampgaum at Hoongal and registered under Survey No. 449 and bounded on the East by the ground of the late Maleshappa Vetigar, on the West by the ground of Rudrappa Shewpunjappa Kaderwali, on on the South by the property of Belmi Baswanappa Gursedappa, on the North by the Old Road leading Moorgode.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land or ground which admeasures one acre and 14 goonthas, Revenue payable therefor is Rs. 3 and annas 9 and forms part of a large piece of land admeasuring one acre and 21 goonthas, Revenue payable therefor is Rs. 4, situate at Belhongal Tookdi Balegaum, Pote Tukdi Sampgaum at Hoongal and registered under Revision Survey No. 429 and bounded on the East by the property of Shewlingappa Chinappa Metagood, on the West by the property of Veerbhadrappa Veerappa

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—*(Continued.)*

Kadrolee and by the property of Shivlingappa Chinnappa, on the North by the Old Road leading to Moorgode and on the South by the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, at their office at 129 Esplanade Road, in Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTIONS SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORIVILE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee attorneys Plaintiff Mr. Goculdas Damoderdas the receiver appointed in the High Court Suit No. 939 of 1910, (Ramji Devkurun and another vs. Bai Suntoke) pursuant to the consent decree made in the said suit and bearing date the 19th day of August, 1911, and the Court's order date the 15th day of April, 1915, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on the 13th day of Mty, 1915, at 5-30 p.m., sell by public auction on the premiser the undermentioned property situate at Borivli Taluka Salsette District Thana.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Borivli Taluka Salsette District Thana Salsette admeasuring 5991½ square-yards or thereabouts bearing survay Nos. 106-107 Pot Nos. 1 and 2 and Akar Rs. 5-12-3 and which is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Kanji Devarram or on towards the West by a public passage on or towards the south also by a public passage and on or towards the north by the property of Chhaturbhuj Jivraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatrom and Laljee attorneys for the receiver at their office in Bombay at 121, Medows Street, Fort.

BENNET & CO.

Bombay, April 26th, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4.30 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Baloo Sarang Street, or Bhoosari Moholla near Crawford Market.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Krishna Fatah and Co, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and executors of the mortgagor Haji Shariff, Sulleman deceased the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being at Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay with all the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 97 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 2003 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 170 and Street, No. 39-41 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by a Sweeper's passage on the West by Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, aforesaid, on the Notrh by the property by Vora Mahomedalli Nulwala and on the South by the property of Sacoor Haji Hassan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspections of Title Deeds, etc., apply to Messrs. Subnis and Goregaoker Solicitors' attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office No. 35 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882

Our Second Great Exclusive

REGINA'S REVENGE

3 Reels 3500 Feet

A stirring Story of Diplomacy and Intrigue.

A FASCINATING FEATURE

Full programme of Topical and Comics

3 Shows Nightly.

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12

PRIZE SHOWS

Saturday & Sunday 5-15 to 6-45

PRICES AS USUAL.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies' Session 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Session 6 to 8 p. m.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30 on (Saturdays only.)
Sunday Session 9 to 11 a. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

EXCELSIOR

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

From the Palace and Palladium—London.

Mr. EDWIN BRETT

AND

Miss EMMELINE ORFORD

two of England's most popular entertainers in a

Tremendously Funny Skit:

"TWO LITTLE LOVE BIRDS"

as presented with great success in the West End Halls in London.

THE FILM OF THE YEAR !!!

FRENCH VICTORY IN THE VOSGES.

This is a notable event in the history of the Cinematographic World. It is an absolutely **Genuine Battle Film** taken by Gaumont's special war correspondents.

This is the most Wonderful Film ever taken, and every one should see the tremendous task of our great French Allies. In this Extraordinary Film you see the French and Germans in death grips and is the only occasion in which the two Armies are seen facing each other.

THE EXCELSIOR IS THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30, at the GAIETY.
10 p.m. show at EDWARDS THEATRE

STEVE BUCKINGHAM
MINIATURE MARIE
AND OUR EXCLUSIVE PICTURES
"THE MASKED WRESTLER."
(DRAMA.)

Max Linder Comedy, War and Topical Gazette, Comics, etc.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity has increased at Delhi. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; minimum temperature is also above the average at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western districts. Humidity has increased at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity has increased in upper Sind. Both day and night temperature are generally above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air drier in Central India West, the central parts of Kathiawar and at Surat. Maximum temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and Central India West; minimum temperature is in defect at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Air has become drier in the north-east Central Provinces. Minimum temperature is above the average at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased at Hyderabad and decreased at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Light thunderstorms have been reported from the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan. Weather appears to be in an unsettled condition in Sind and the south-west Punjab.

A few thunderstorms are likely in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Staadard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th April, 1915, was 0.003 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 F. all anerold readings should be increased by .128 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	24	m 6 11	23 4	m 1 11	20 17
		7 14a	25 3	0 19a	19 0
Sun.	25	m 7 42	24 3	m 2 0	19 8
		8 14a	25 11	1 43a	19 2
M.	26	m 8 50	24 7	m 2 40	18 4
		9 2a	26 3	2 44a	18 3
Tu.	27	m 9 40	27 1	m 3 17	16 11
		9 46a	27 5	3 34a	16 0
W	28	m 10 27	28 5	m 3 55	15 6
		10 28a	27 11	4 20a	17 8
Th.	29	m 11 13	29 5	m 4 34	14 4
		11 10a	28 3	5 5a	13 4
F.	30	m 12 59½	30 1	m 5 14	13 7
		11 53a	28 3	5 51a	17 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 24 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 25 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 6h. 59m
,, 26 (Monday	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 6h. 59m
,, 27 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 6h. 59m
,, 28 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 0m
,, 29 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 0m
,, 30 (Friday)	,, 6h. 12m.	,, 7h. 0m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h, 42.4s. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 6h 5-7m. p.m. 1st quarter 1915 April 22nd, 6h, 9 1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49·8 m. p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, April 24.

Widespread rainfall occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the north of the East Coast. The weather has been practically dry throughout the rest of the country, the chief amounts of rainfall are Rangoon two inches, Maymyo and Cherapunji one and a half, Gauhati one, Shillong, Chittagong, Narayangunge two, Jessore and Calcutta, one, and Waltair three quarters.

The weather appears slightly unsettled off the north Madras coast.

Forecast.—Some thunderstorms in Bihar and United Provinces but no great change elsewhere.

SIMLA, April 25.

The disturbance in the day moved Northwards and cut off the flow of humid winds into North-east India with consequent decrease of rainfall in Burma, Bengal and Assam. Thunderstorms are reported from the South and East of the peninsula. The chief rainfall amounts are:—Shillong and Cherrapungi one inch; Mymensingh one and a half; Sutna a half; Jagdalpur one and a half; Bangalore and Calingapatam three quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall at the head of the bay with little change elsewhere.

THUNDERSTORM AT MANDALAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 24.

A heavy thunderstorm and rain passed over Mandalay yesterday. The Tramway Company's overhead wires were struck in three places. The heat has been for the last few days oppressive in Mandalay and yesterday's heavy rain has done very little good.

STORM AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 24.

Between 11 and 12 in the day yesterday a thunderstorm with heavy rain and lightening, lasting about one hour, broke over Rangoon. Branches of trees were knocked down in the Cantonment, while in the town a lightning struck forcibly, a three-storied pucca building in Lewis Street, bringing down a large piece of masonry of ornamental vases on the parapet. Beyond a temporary shock none of the inmates suffered any harm.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 24th of April, 1915

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	77.5	67.9	75	0.48	10.32	—0.08
Do. (23rd)	87.5	77.6	72	..	0.58	—8.46
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	86.9	79.1	86	..	4.48	0.75
Do. (23rd)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.2	77.5	41	..	0.95	—0.72
Rawalpindi	96.7	63.8	38	..	11.36	1.52
Lahore	105.4	69.1	34	..	5.26	1 59
Hissar	108 6	70.6	32	..	3.89	..
Ambala	102.7	68.1	39	..	5.43	—0.36
Delhi	103.8	76.5	54	..	12.10	9.02
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.7	79.6	24	..	8.17	6 40
Mainpuri	106.2	75.4	45	..	4.65	2.02
Jhansi	111.4	79.2	25	..	3.64	1 70
Cawnpore	106 2	77.7	54	..	3.82	1.35
Allahabad	103.9	78.6	56	..	5.06	2.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.1	75.6	49	..	1.17	—0.07
Karachi	83.7	74.8	85	..	2.43	0 84
Ajmer	1.5 0	81.4	22	..	2.70	2.27
Jaipore	106.6	80.1	26	..	3.62	2.02
Kotah	109.6	86.2	19	..	6.93	4.66
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	101.8	73.8	66	..	1.43	0.90
Dwarka	86.7	77.7	80	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	85.6	73.8	81	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	104.6	71.1	53	..	0.46	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	106.4	75.4	42	..	0.31	—0.44
Surat	98.1	75.1	51	..	0.83	0.46
Ahmedabad	109.7	75.3	58	..	0.23	—0.89
Deesa	109.0	69	46	..	0.96	0.44
Neemuch	106 3	73.2	31	..	4.69	3.81
Indore	105.1	77.1	33	..	3.65	1.63
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.3	77.5	28	..	2.80	1.02
Saugor	106.0	78.2	14	..	3.70	1.19
Hoshangabad	109.9	76 4	29	..	0.11	3.25
Khandwa	109.0	82.8	28	..	2.11	1.86
Akola	105.8	82.0	31	..	5.59	3.41
Amroat	108.8	77.0	29	..	4.77	2 54
Nagpur	108.0	80 3	31	..	6.93	2 96
Chanda	109.5	82 0	57	..	5.86	2.52
Raipur	108.2	83.1	34	..	3.05	0.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.6	79.2	81	..	1.19	0.55
Ratnagiri	91.6	80.1	66	..	0.64	—0.18
Mormugao	92.3	81.7	76	..	1.72	—0 15
Karwar	89.5	78.2	75	..	6.03	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.4	75 8	28	..	4.90	3.95
Ahmednagar	103.1	68 0	35	..	2.33	1.60
Poona	101.4	72.9	51	..	1.49	—0.22
Sholapur	104.3	79.6	36	..	6.67	4.63
Bijapur	102.0	72 4	59	0.14	6.53	4.40
Belgaum	95.7	69 9	66	0.08	5.03	1.38
Aurangabad	103.9	73.6	35	..	5.00	3.34
Nizamabad (Indur).	107.4	81.7	49	..	4.19	1.92
Hyderabad	104.8	79.2	75	..	4.31	1.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.2	80 6	76	..	2.95	—0.62
Calicut	92.4	81.1	82	..	14.97	5.07
Cochin	92.5	81.0	77	..	27.06	11.90
Colombo	91.2	76.5	94	..	30.31	—5.73
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.3	80.0	65	..	7.66	0.23
Bellary	106.1	77.5	75	0.48	5.47	2.38
Cuddapah	107.1	80.1	61	0.02	9.39	4.11
Madras	98.9	79.4	72	..	24.93	4.01
Bangalore	96.1	72.0	67	0.04	4.81	—0.35
Coimbatore	99.4	75.9	74	..	7.76	0.7
Trichinopoly	103.1	80.3	63	..	7.69	—2.50
Negapatam	93.5	82.1	85	..	23.33	—7.93

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.705 inches.
Temperature of Air	85.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.8 ,,
Dew Point	77.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.781 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	3.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.6 ,,
Minimum do. do.	82.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	S.SSW.W.WNW.NW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	167 miles

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

We are closing our Business

OUR CLEARANCE SALE

is now in progress and we are offering the whole of our Miscellaneous stock at

—VERY CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS—

Such High class goods are rarely available in Bombay

During the continuance of our Sale we are prepared to make up to your own taste

FROCKS OR GOWNS TO YOUR MEASURE

at 25 per cent. Discount

off our usual prices for cash

FOR STYLE, FIT, CUT AND FINISH

there is nothing in India to equal our production and ladies should take this opportunity to replenish their wardrobe.

Stanley Humphreys & Co
COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY.

3½ lbs Re. ONE

I. C. O. COTTON SEED OIL

is now widely used for all cooking purposes in place of BUTTER, GHEE, or OLIVE OIL. Sold by all progressive stores and dealers.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ld.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 2136.

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH COPPER CONTROL.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 24.

A Boston cable states that negotiations in London have resulted in arrangements placing the entire output of the Amalgamated Copper Company under British control. Other copper interests have made the same arrangement, and the output of the American copper mines will be sold in conjunction with the British Government, which takes the surplus. This important piece of information comes from the News Bureau, and if it is true, the action taken by Government will have very far reaching effects, as the arrangement will practically make Great Britain masters of the copper market, securing for herself the necessary supply for the manufacture of munitions, [illegible] at the same time preventing any of the [illegible]ching the enemy. A strong suspicion has prevailed for some months that a large quantity of the metal has been finding its way into Germany in spite of the precautions instituted to prevent it. The erratic condition of the market during the past month has suggested that it has not been entirely free from manipulation. Whether the output of the metal was finding an enemy's market or not is beside the question: the fact remains, that the process of depletion of supplies was beginning to be painfully evident, and it was a difficult matter lately to secure the metal at all. The situation is reported to have become so complex, that it was impossible for those intimately associated with the industry to form intelligent conclusions as to futur developments. Scarcity of tonnage of course has been responsible for a good deal of the trouble, but if the News Bureau's information is correct the motive which prompted the British Government to shoulder the responsibility of a copper control of this kind, must have been more deep-seated than mere absence of shipping facilities. The question of munitions must be just as material to Germany as it is to the Allies, and how great this is to the latter has been constantly proclaimed publicly of late by almost everyone in authority. Perhaps this fact may supply a good reason for the reported copper deal.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The official broker appointed by Government to look after the chartering of the Indian wheat steamers is Mr. Percy Glanville of the firm of Messrs. Nelson Donkin & Co. a popular member of the Baltic. As this firm has been for many years intimately associated with the Indian freight market, Government should have no reason to regret the selection it has made to insure this important part of the great scheme being carried out to the best possible advantage. The influence of Mr. Glanville and his deputies may be the means of inducing the regular traders to the East to accept a reasonable all-round rate for the charters, and avoid the alterative of the grain being transported by vessels requisitioned by Government under more forcible arrangements. The fact that steamers are said to be offering at Calcutta within the prescribed limit seems to indicate that tonnage is not likely to be so scarce as at first anticipated and that a commendable give and take spirit is about to prevail with shipowners. The Stephanotis has been chartered at Karachi, with the prize boat Gutenfels to follow suit. Prices of wheat still remain firm in London, sellers asking per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June shipment, 68/9 for 85 p.c. soft white Bombay, and 67/6 is said to have been paid for soft red, May shipment. White Delhi is quoted at 67/- May shipment, and red Karachi at 65/3 May June. A fall in prices may be expected shortly; these rates are too high to be maintained with the quantity of wheat actually in sight for shipment.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, April 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	3,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	300
" " Imports	9,000
Mid. Americans	5.78
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.25

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May ..	10.29
July ..	10.56
New York Official noon call May ..	10.31
July ..	10.56
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. May ..	9.97
July ..	10.32

Liverpool, April 24th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian ..	50
" Imports	9,000
Mid Americans	5.75
Egyptian F. G. F.	8.20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, April 23rd.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.64	5.68
June-July	5.71	5.75
July-Aug.	5.79	5.84
Aug.-Sept.	....	5.88
Oct.-Nov.	5.95	6.01
Nov.-Dec.	....	6.02
Jan.-Feb.	6.02	6.07
Mar.-April	6.07	6.12

Liverpool, April 24th.

Opening Tone	....
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.70	5.65
June-July	5.77	5.72
July-Aug.	5.85	5.80
Oct.-Nov.	6.01	5.96
Jan.-Feb.	6.07	6.01
March-April	6.13	6.08

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 23rd.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.64	5.70
June-July	5.71	5.77
July-Aug.	5.79	5.85
Oct.-Nov.	5.95	6.01
Jan.-Feb.	6.02	6.07
March-April.	6.07	6.13

Liverpool, April 24th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.70	5. 68
June-July.	5.77	5.75
July-Aug.	5.85	5.83
Oct.-Nov.	6.01	6.00
Jan.-Feb.	6.07	6.06
March-April.	6.13	6.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	21,000
" Forwarded	77,000
" Imports	103,000
" Stock	..1,542,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, April 24th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight.....	14,000,000
American Visible Supply	5,574,000
Total Sales	53,000
East Indian Sales	900
Total Speculation	7,000
Total Export	10,000
East Indian Export.....	..
East Indian Stock	78,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,900
East Indian Actual Export.....	3,800
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	..
American Afloat.....	270,000
East Indian Afloat	17,000
Total Afloat.....	336,000

MANCHESTER.

Liverpool, April 23rd.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull and irregular with a poor demand.

SKINS.

Sheep skins—
Madras Medium } two pence lower.
" Ordinary }
Sheep skins, Bombay, a penny lower.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

London, April 23rd.

Good Bengal M. G.	4.32
F. G. " "	4.44
Fine " "	4.56
Good Oomra M. G.	4.72
F. G. " "	4.84
Fine " "	4.96
Good M. G. Oomra	4.72
Fine " "	4.96
Good Broach	5.25
F. G. "	5.40
Fine "	5.55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	33,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	32,000
Futures at New York May	10.30
Previous closing price.. ..	10.30
Futures at New York July	10.50
Previous closing price	10.52
Spot Cotton at New York	10.60
Previous price	10.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.68
Previous price	9.56
Futures at New Orleans May	9.89
Previous price	9.90
Futures at New Orleans July	10.30
Previous price	10.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills " ..	4.78.85
Silver Commercial Bars	50⅝

	Bales.
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	..1,420,000
" " " at Interior Ports	.. 788,000

New York, April 24th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	27,000
Futures at New York May	10.20
Previous closing price	10.30
Futures at New York July	10.50
Previous closing price	10.50
Spot Cotton at New York	10.60
Previous price	10.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.68
Previous price	9.68
Futures at New Orleans May	9.91
Previous price	9.89
Futures at New Orleans July	10.30
Previous price	10.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.79.00
Silver Commercial Bars	50⅝

MONEY MARKET.

Liverpool, April 23rd

Bar silver, Spot..	23 7-8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm. Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3⅛
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	4⅛
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans " "	2

London, April. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. B.12

Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
" " " " 6 " ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2
5 % since 8th August 1914.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 22nd.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	18/1½
July	17/9
August-September	17/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	18/3
July	17/10½
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
June	19/10½
July	19/6
August-September	19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	20/0
July	19/7½
August-September	19/1½

Tone:—Firm.

WHEAT.

London, April 23rd

Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-Sellers	66-3
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May Paid.	67
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June Sellers	64-9
White Bombay Wheat C.I.F. May-June Sellers	68-2
Soft Red Wheat C.I.F. May Paid	67-6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs Sellers	63/9
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. April-May Sellers	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. April-May Sellers	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. April-May Sellers	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. April-May. Nominal	56

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Sellers	48-6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Nominal	£7-15-0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78⅞
Copper Braziers	£96
English Best Selected Copper	87
Yellow Metal	9½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£15 to 15½

FREIGHT.

Hard Spelter	40
English Best selected Copper	87

SUGAR.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. Duty Paid, according to quality.	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	18/1½
July	17/9
August-September	17/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	18/3
July	17/10½
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	19/10½
July	19/6
August-September	19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi—	
June	20/0
July	19/7½
August-September	19/1½
Linseed, Calcutta Paid Sellers	52½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3½

WHEAT.

London April 24th.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. War Risk included. May-June. Sellers	67
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. War Risk included May-June; Sellers	66½
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. War Risk included May-June Sellers	65½
Wheat, White, Bombay, May. Sellers.	68⅜
Wheat Soft Red May Sellers.	67½

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Value Nominal.	64½

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship. April-May Sellers.	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. April-May Sellers,	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship, April-May Sellers.	50½
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, April May Nominal.	56

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), April-May Sellers	48½

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull Nominal.	£7-12-6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	....
Ceylon Rubber	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 24.

The market to-day opened steady, but later gave way slightly on the arrival of advices from America showing a decline of 3-4 points.

A moderate business was done in Khamgaum Akola, Bengal and Broach for May contracts, the bazaar being the buyers.

This afternoon the market at Colaba showed signs of weakness and became easier from Rs. 1-2 from the morning quotations.

Ready cotton is again in foir demand Japanese houses being the chief operators.

New Crops have given way from Rs. 2-3 from last night's prices. No business has been reported.

We quote:—
Fine Broach, May, 230.
Fine Bengal, May, 170.
Khamgaum Akola, May, 203.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April, 268.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 194-8.

COTTON STOCKS.

Stock of cotton on 1st September, 1914		650,000
Receipts from 1st September to 22nd April, 1915		1,898,486
		2,548,486
Shipments do.		1,123,497
		1,424,989
Afloat		49,568
		1,375,421
Estimated Mill consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st September to date		560,000
Stock of cotton in all hands		815,421

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	233	..	235/6	Apl. 25/15
M. G. Bengals (Ry terms) ..	197/8	..	..	" 25/15
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	Jan. 25/16
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	182	168	..	May 1915
M. G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	216	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	214	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	Do
M. G. Veotmal ..	211	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dharmangaum Pulgam	209	..	..	Do
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	206	..	..	Do
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	204	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	232	..
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	216	May '15
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	223	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	236	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	235	Do.
M. G. Broach ..	232	..	..	Do.
M. G. Benzals ..	175	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm. ..	231	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m., on 23rd April, 1915:—

Cotton	17,932	Bales.
Wheat	17,436	cwts.
Linseed	8,475	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed..	4,304	"
Ginjellyseed	703	"
Poppyseed	873	"
Groundnuts	4,115	"
Castorseed	6,457	"
Rice	6,743	"
Myrabollams	1,886	"
Cottonseed	6,612	"
Mowraseed	44	"
Gram	2,868	"
Joowar	2,939	"
Maize	88	"
Barley	1,375	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. Ready...Rs. 7-3-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi April-May .....Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ...Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready .....Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 7-11-6, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .....Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 6-13, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat .....Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts .....Rs. 26-8 B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed .....Rs. 4, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 5-11, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .....Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 40-8. B. T. per candy nominal.
Black Katni .....Rs. 36-8. B. T. per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .....Rs. 42, B. T. per candy
Yellow Kathiawar 10 per cent. ...Rs. 44-8, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore .....Rs. 38, B. T. per candy nominal.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 31-32d. May.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7-32d. May.
Dd. 4 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 9-32d
Francs 3 m-s. do.	174 nominal.
Marks do. do.	133½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	170½
Do. Shanghai	146½
60 d-s. Yokohama	149

BULLION.

Quotations for Bar:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-6
Australian do.	24-4-0
Bombay do.	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	62-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 26.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost steady to-day. Tata Iron and Steel Shares opened firm but slightly declined at the close.

In Mill Shares Davids were placed at Rs. 562½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 445, Kohinoors at Rs. 695, Centrals at Rs. 1,875 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,512½.

Simplex advanced to Rs. 265 and Indore Malwas to Rs. 185.

Crescent were quoted at Rs. 95 and Currimbhai at Rs. 187½. Edward Sassoons changed hands at Rs. 173½.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares stood steady at Rs. 928.

Bombay Electric Tram Shares remained unchanged at Rs. 218.

McKenzies' Saw Mill Shares jumped up to Rs. 182½.

Alcock and Ashdown Shares were placed at Rs. 237½ x. d.

Telephones changed hands at Rs. 104½ c. d.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 99½ to Rs. 100½ and Deferred from Rs. 199 to Rs. 201½ for May.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 1,105.

Bank of Bombay Shares were quoted at Rs. 1,592½. Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 55.

Sara Sirajganj Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 74½. Mandra Bhons at Rs. 50 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 572½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 93⅜.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were in demand at Rs. 99½ (long dated).

IMPORTATION OF CALCIUM CHLORIDE.

The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal that calcium chloride should be added to the list of articles specified in the letter from the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 768-S. R., dated the 14th February 1896, which are exempted from payment of Customs duty when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and shown to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods. The sanction is, however, subject to reconsideration after the war.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The share market was not characterised by any special feature of interest. The jute shares ruled fairly steady with a moderate amount of business passing. A small trade was reported in teas and coals. Tectulmuri Colliery shares, were in request and advanced to 10, due it was said, to very good accounts coming from the mine. The following sales were reported:—Bhalgora 21/12, Bhaskajuri 14/12, 15.

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramghur 12, 12/2, 12/4, Lakurka 21/8, Sendra 11/8; Teetulmuri 9/4, 9/8, 9/12, 10.

Jute:—Delta (ord) 174/8, 175/8; Empire (ord) 12/8, Empire (prefs) 102; Hooghly (ord) 14; Howrah (ord) 126, 127, 128; Kamarhatty (ord) 146, 147; Kelvin (ord) 142; Lawrence (ord) 140.

Tea:—East India 98, 99; New Chunta 115, 115/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,752/8; Dunbar Cotton Debentures 73/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted 93/10.

LATER.

The Share Market continued very strong for jute mill scrip, many stocks registering a material advance. Kankanarrahs changed hands at 251, Delta 176; Belvedere 128. A considerable trade was reported, the tone of the market ruling firm. A small business took place in coal shares for which enquiry was limited. Tea shares were neglected with next to nothing doing in these securities.

The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bokaro and Ramghur 11/14, 18; Borrea 6; Raneegunge 22/8, 22/10, 22/14; Satpukuria 6; South Govindpur 7/8; Sutkidih 9/4, 10/2; Teetulmuri 9/4, 9/8.

Jute.—Albion (prefs.) 120, 121; Barnagore (ord.) 74/8, 75, 76; Belvedere (ord.) 127, 128; Clive (ord.) 60/8; Delta (ord.) 175/8, 176; Empire (prefs.) 101; Fort Gloster (ord.) 180; S. L. Fort William (ord.) 60/8, 61, 61/8, Hooghly (ord.) 13/4, 13/8; Kamarhatty (ord.) 146, 147; Kankanarrah (ord.) 246, 248. 250, 251; Kelvin (prefs.) 107/8; Naihati (ord.) 133; Northbrook (ord.) 12/12, 13; Reliance (prefs.) 98, 99.

Tea.—East India 98/8, 99/8; S. L. New Samanbagh 195; Singell 59/8, 60, 61.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Telephone 125; Calcutta Ice 10/12, 11, 11/4; Calcutta Tramways 103, x.d.; Carew and Co. 78; Dunbar Cotton Debentures 73/8; Kankanarrah Jute 5 per cen. Debentures 102/8.

Government Paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 93-12.

GOVERNMET WHEAT RATES.

CAUCUTTA SHIPMENTS ARRANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

In pursuance of the scheme for the control wheat exports by the Government, the Commerce and Industry Department announce that the maximum price up to which purchases of wheat will be made on behalf of the Government by firms selected to act as their agents will on and from 25th April be Rs. 5-8-0 per maund for white Karachi hut F.O.B. Karachi and Bombay.

On and from 1st May the maximum price will be reduced to Rs. 5-2-9 per maund. In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India for reducing the internal prices to a reasonable level further reductions will be made from time to time.

The Home Committee having made arrangements for cheaper wheat freights from Calcutta, the Government of India are now in a position to announce that buyings for shipments from that port will be made by their agents from and on 25th of April at the rate of Rs. 5/5/0 per maund for Club No. 2 wheat F.O.B.

PRICE OF WHEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The price of wheat has fallen to nine and half seers per rupee in Rawalpindi.

EXPORT OF GUTS AND BLADDERS PROHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The Government of India prohibit the export of guts and bladders to Scandinavian countries, Holland, Italy and Switzerland.

S S. Salsette—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, sailed on Saturday for Aden with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Worsley Hall—The s. s. Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain J. Ring will sail today for London and Liverpool with a general cargo on board.

S S. Onda—The B. I S. N. Company's s. s Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain J. V. Le Grand, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports and Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 24.

Linga	Cuthush	Karachi
Clan Forquhar	Kerr	Delagoa Bay
Bahrein	Bouvet	Aden
Firenze	Merlo	Genoa
Barpeta	Minneth	Busreh

April 25th

Kasara	Gulliver	Busreh
Montebello	Arcidiacario	Genoa
Oriental	Valentine	Shanghai
Ula	Oliver	Mauritius

DEPARTURES.

April 24.

Baron Dalmaney	Will	Cebu
Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Nagoya	Garwood	Yokohama

S. S. Firenze:—The Italian Mail steamer Firenze, 2,322 tons, Captain G. Merlo, arrived here on Saturday evening from Genoa, having left that port on the 7th and called at the intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, 3,085 tons, Captain A. L. Valentine, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, having left that port on the 6th instant and called at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Farquhar:—The steamer Clan Farquhar, 3,758 tons, Captain John Kerr, arrived here on Saturday afternoon from Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bouvet, arrived here on Saturday afternoon from Aden, which port she left on the 16th instant, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain H. F. Minnett, arrived here on Saturday afternoon from Busreh, which port she left on the 12th instant, and called at the intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Montebello:—The steamer Montebello, 1,606 tons, Captain Arcidiacario, arrived here yesterday from Genoa and other ports, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain B. Gulliver, arrived here yesterday from Busreh and coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ula:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, arrived here yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar on board.

S. S. Malta:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta left Hongkong on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Kanagawa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kanagawa Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Linga—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Linga, 951 tons, Captain Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday last from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Nagoya—The s. s. Nagoya, 4,249 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, sailed on Saturday, for Yokohama via Penang and other ports with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Saturday, April 24th, 1915.

A. Herakles	Berg	W. A. G. & Co
C. Colenzo	Stephens	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Onda	Le Grande	M. M. & Co
H. Heiyo Maru	Nakumura	M. B. Kaisha
K. Kurinkasan Maru		N. Y. K
N. Miltiades Embiricos	Charitions	D. Nanjee & Co
P. Soldier Prince		D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	M. Ismail	K. N. & Co.
Kaveri		
Indravati		
Bahadur		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N Y Kaisa
Jeddah	Lotus	T. Morrison & Co
4 Luzon Maru	Minita	N. Y. K.
6 Worsley Hall	Ring	K. N. Co
7 Navara	Hatharinglee	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 Bangoon Maru		N. Y. Kaish

HARBOUR WALL.

14 Linga	M. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Madras		M. M. & Co
5 Persia	Selby Hall	P. & O Co
6 Orissa	Longlands	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	MacDonald	W. & A.G. & Co
Barpeta	Minnett	M. M. & Co.
Bahrein	Bouvet	
Clan Farquhar	Kerr	J. F. & Co
Firenze	Merlo	Italian Line
Gallia		
Kasenga	Exford	W. A. G. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Montebello	Arcidiacario	Italian Line
Nour-e-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani
Ocean	Christiansen	
Okara	Livingston	M. M & Co
Osmana	Lean	M M & Co
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embiricos (s) 1,120 cwts. linseed cake, Breul and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 4 cwts. fishmaws, A. Chugla and Co.; 45 casks chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 96 cases bristles, Allen brothers; 38 cwts. bees wax, S. Nowroji and Co.; 100 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 58 bales cow hides, A. Abdoola and Co.; 30 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 6 cwts. bees wax, 6 cwts. caraway seed, 55 cwts. dry ginger, 8 bales woollen cuttings, M. A. Kayum; 161 cases condensed milk, Jeena and Co.; 12 hogsheads chutney, N. K. Jassawalla; 53 casks chutney, Framjee Nowroji; 9 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 8 bales goat skins, 25 bales cow hides, A. Kassum; 32 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 5 cwts. buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola.

Soldier Prince (s) 330 bales hemp, T. Morrison and Co.; 2,040 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.; 2,001 cwts. kardee seed, R. Purshottam and Co.; 760 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.; 622 bales hemp, Bell Russ and Co.; 370 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 400 bales hemp, H. Govindjee.

FOR HULL.

Colenzo (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, 8,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales hemp, Bell, Russ and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Firenzee (s) 883 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Jeddah (s) 800 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Firenzee (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Montebello (s) 2,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Specie Bank, tenders for pearls to be opened at Liquidator's office 3-30 p.m.
European Relief Association, Annual Meeting, Bastian Road, 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

The Fazalbhoy, the Currimbhoy, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney and other mills' Ordinary General Meetings, 13, Esplanade Road, 3-30 to 3-55 p.m.
The David Mills and the Standard Mills, Ordinary General Meetings, 143 Esplanade Road, 3 and 3-10 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.
Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council, Last Day, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.
The Phoenix and Gold Mohur Mills Ordinary General Meetings, Apollo Street, 2-30 and 3 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Third Round.

PURSHOTTAM HINDU CRICKET SHIELD,

The Purshottam Hindu Cricket Competition Shield will be presented to the Friends Union Cricket Club, the winners of 1914, on Saturday the 8th May, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.),

MAIL DEPARTURES.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Le Measurier and Lady Thompson, were among those who left Bombay for Europe on Saturday last, by the P. & O. Company's English mail steamer Salsette.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.

The S. S. Umeta, which arrived here on Saturday last from Melbourne brought about 515 Australian horses. It is believed these well-bred animals are meant for Government use.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.

Abdul Hakim Fazalali, a Mohamedan, aged 20 was taking off the covering of the hatch on the tween deck of the S. S. Elephanta on Friday evening when he fell into the hold, a height of about 20 feet, and was injured. He was removed in an unconscious condition to the G. T. Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The telegraphic authorities in Australia have notified the Indian authorities that telegrams addressed to individuals by surname only cannot be delivered excepting in the case of well known firms. The address if not registered, must contain sufficient information to enable delivery to be effected without difficulty.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The members of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association will give to-morrow at 9-30 p.m., a performance of an Gujarati play called "Chandal Chokdi," at the Gaiety Theatre under the patronage of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, in aid of the Women's Branch of War Fund. The proceeds will be handed over to the Secretaries through Mrs. Mangalgavri Chunilal Setalvad.

ACCIDENT TO A LASCAR

Abdul Hakim Fazeally, a Mahomedan lascar aged about 20 years, while removing the covering of the hatch No 1 of the S. S. Elephanta in the stream on Friday last fell into the hold, a distance of about 20 feet. His head was seriously injured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died, at about 11-30 o'clock the same night from the effects of the injuries he sustained.

DAILY MORTALITY-RETURNS.

Twelve attacks and seven deaths from plague five attacks from small-pox and one attack and one death from cholera occurred in Bombay on Friday last, the total mortality from all causes being 73, as compared with 127 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 111 of 1913. The plague attacks were reported from the following sections:—Khara Talao 3, Kamatipura 3, Mandvi 2, Umerkhadi 1, Dongri 1, Parel 1 and Tardeo 1. The total number of rats caught on Friday was 1,912, out of which 54 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 3 of these latter, B Ward 29, C Ward 11, D Ward nil, E Ward 11, F & G Wards nil.

THE FOURTH PANCHAL CONFERENCE

A correspondent writes:—

The Fourth Panchal Conference met in Godhra on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 17th, 18th and 19th April, under the presidentship of Mr. Khaserao B. Jadhav, Bar.-at-Law, Settlement Officer of the Baroda State. More than 800 people of the Panchal community were present. Both the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. S. G. Pitha, and the President dwelt at length on their speeches on the present-day needs of the community.

A grand dinner took place on Sunday, which was attended by all prominent delegates and others at Godhra.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Viceroy will arrive at Simla on the 28th April, the arrival being private.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda was to reach Ootacamund yesterday.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and suite arrived at Coonoor yesterday morning. This is the first time his Highness visits the Nilgris.

The Thokore Saheb of Rajkot is expected to go to Ootacamund during the month.

A Bengal Government Communique says:—Mr. R. Gourlay I.C.S., has been placed on special duty to enquire into certain questions connected with the history of police reforms in Bengal and the relations between the general Police and the Calcutta police. During Mr. Gourlay's absence Mr. V. Dawson I.C.S. will act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been invited to elect a successor to Mr. Marshall Reid by the 1st June, he having resigned his seat on the Imperial Legislative Council.

"B" COMPANY BOMBAY V. R. C.

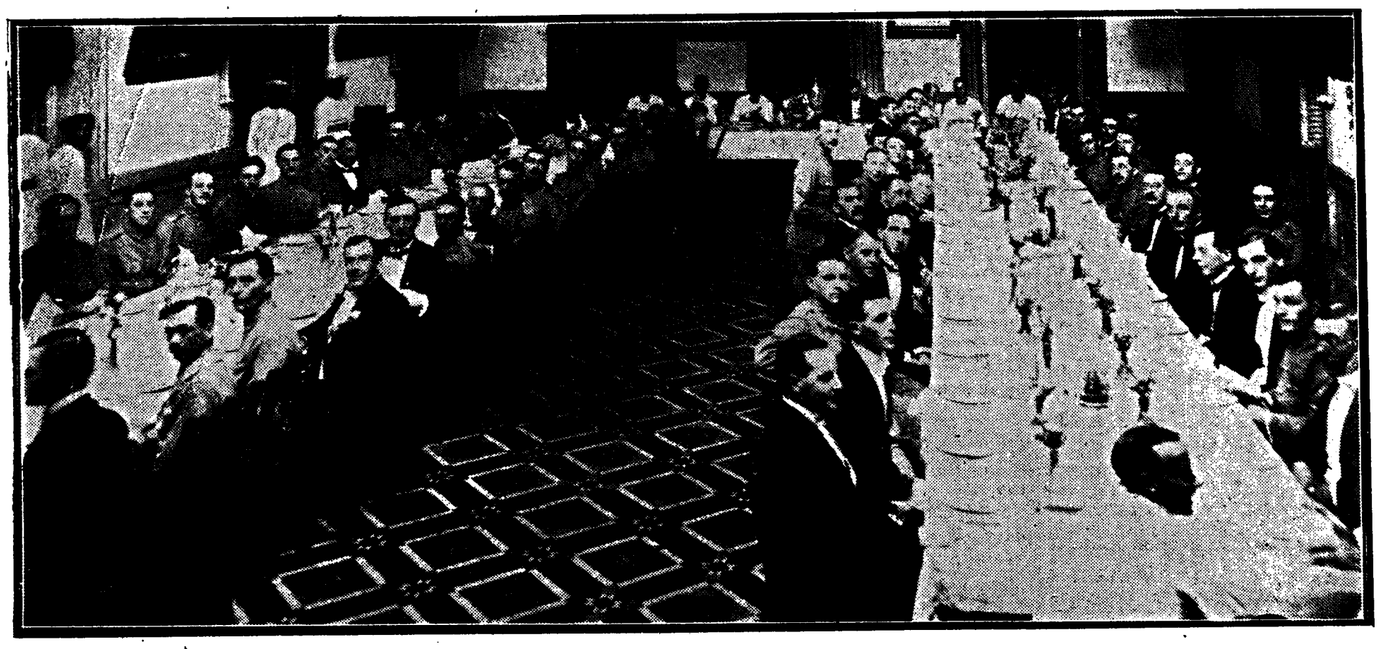

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

DINNER AT THE MASONIC HALL.

A dinner was given at the Masonic Hall on Friday to commemorate the formation of "B" Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and the winning by that Company of the Bayley Challenge Cup presented by Col. Bayley for competition annually by the Companies of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Capt. K. Kemp, Commandant of "B" Company, presided and altogether about 80 sat down to dinner, including 50 members of the Company and 30 guests. Among those present were—Col. P. R. Cadell, Capt. Cudlip, Second-Lieut. and Adjutant Kinnear, Capt. Forbes, Lt. Mackenzie, Lt. Hawkins, and Lt. Bundel.

After the toast of H. M. the King-Emperor had been enthusiastically drunk, Captain Kemp said the winning of the cup was not altogether to be considered as a guarantee of the absolute efficiency of the Company, but it might be recognised as a Company which, to win that cup, had to be better than others. He referred to Lt. F. W. Sprott who was the first officer commanding the "B" Company and whose zealous work had brought the Company up to the present pitch of efficiency. (Applause).

Col. P. R. Cadell, replying to the toast of the guests, said a rumour was abroad that immediately after the termination of the war many members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles might be expected to retire. He was pleased to see such a large number attending, and he trusted that even if other companies decreased in numbers after the war, the "B" Company would not do so.

Colour-Sergeant James McGrath said that when "B" Company was originally formed it was for some time but a section, consisting mainly of the swells but it was afterwards joined by the members of the Commercial Gymkhana and others, who completed the formation and brought it up to its present strength. He would assure Colonel Cadell that the Company would remain intact even after the war. The Company consisted of from cotton brokers down to theatrical managers, but they were none the worse for that. (Laughter and applause.)

An excellent programme of vocal music was contributed by Volunteer Gillet, Mr. W. E. L. Aitken, Corporal G. A. Dodds, Lt. McKenzie, "Lord Harry", Mr. J. Gunn and Mr. J. McGrath and others.

The various dishes of the menu were most humourously named after members of the Company.

BOMBAY MARATHA SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize-distribution of the Maratha Mandali's Free School, was held at the Hira Bag, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, presiding. A large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the cause of Maratha education attended.

An interesting programme of songs and dialogues was gone through by the girls and boys of the school. Mrs. Pootlabai Kale then read the Report from which the following are extracts:—At present there are 82 children on the school rolls, out of whom 15 are girls. The school has two specialities, namely, provision for teaching drawing and carpentry. These specialities are not to be found in any Municipal or private Primary school, except the Poor Boys' Seminary at Chikalwadi where manual training is given. This year two boys from our school passed the First Grade in drawing. In conclusion, we beg humbly to announce in this public gathering that this school will hereafter go under our revered father's name, and it will be called "Madhavrao Rokade's Free Primary School."

Shrimati Janabai Rokde read the Report in Marathi, after which several guests addressed the assembly. The Chairman then gave away the prizes.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman, addressing the assembly, said: It was only a few days ago that I was presiding at another gathering of Maratha school-children, at which I fear that I enhausted most of my remarks about the Maratha community. You will, therefore, I feel sure, pardon a brief speech. I gather from what we have been told that this school owes its inception and maintenance up to the present date almost entirely to the energy and perseverance of the late Mr. Madhavrao Raghoji Rokde and his children, who in spite of difficulties, have managed to keep the school going and moreover improve it in such a way as to earn recently an encomium from the Government Educational Inspector. The Maratha community is so nummerous, so important and in many ways so backward that efforts such as this of the Rokde family to assist the advance of this and other backward communities deserve all praise and encouragement, and I may be allowed to express a hope that the comparatively small sum required annually to maintain this institution as a free school will be forthcoming from some of the wealthier members of the Hindu community. There is an old proverb which runs: "No month without a day, no village without a Kunbi" an allusion to the numerical predominence of the Marathas in the Deccan, and we in Bombay know full well that if it were not for the Kunbis of the Deccan and other backward classes our labour market would be in a very poor way. It is clearly desirable to encourage efforts to ameliorate the mental outlook of a people, who give so much in physical endurance to the city, and whose only relaxation at present consists in nightly "bhajans" which are not always as agreeable to the neighbours as they are to themselves. The salient virtue of the Maratha is his perseverance which is referred to in other popular sayings. I can only conclude these few remarks with an expression of hope that the seeds of education, which people like Mr. Rokde and his family are endeavouring with perseverance to implant among the rising Maratha generation will, in spite of difficulties and drawbacks, flourish, and in the end yield good fruit (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

A PARSI HIGH PRIEST'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, with Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, and Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji. was for the respondents.

Dr. Dinshah Bomanji Master was further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker. He said so far as he remembered the question of the admission of aliens into the Parsi community, of having a crematorium, of curtailing the number of days of the "Muktad" ceremony, of offering prayers in the Gujerati instead of in the Avesta or of burning sandalwood had never been considered by the Zoroastrian Conference as a body. No religious question of a controversial character was ever discussed by that body.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" was at one time in favour of the admission of aliens?—I don't remember that.

Continuing, witness said he was not one of those who had organised a requisition to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat against Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad in connection with the Rangoon "Navjote." He took no part in organising it. He had subscribed to the funds raised for the defence of the respondents.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said the fund he had referred to was raised in connection with the Rangoon case as they thought the "Jam-e-Jamshed" was put to much expense there. It was raised partly to help the "Sanj Vartaman" also in the Rangoon cases.

Shams-ul-ulma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, examined by Mr. Payne, said he was head priest of the Parsis in Bombay. He was the author of several books on the Zoroastrian religion. He was invited to be the Chairman of the preliminary committee called to organise the Zoroastrian Conference, and as Chairman he was formerly a member of the Conference. Dastur Dr. Dhalla, Mr. Meherjibhoy Madon and Mr. D. M. Madon visited him and requested him to preside at the meetings of the preliminary committee and witness accepted the invitation on condition that no religious opinions opposed to his were to be insisted upon at the meetings otherwise he would vacate the chair. Certain resolutions were placed for discussion before the meetings and then after being passed there they were to be placed before the Conference. He requested several of the movers to omit their propositions. He objected to them as likely to hurt the feelings of the majority of the orthodox party of the community and specially of the priesthood. He therefore asked them to put off the propositions and they consented at once. He resigned before the first Conference was held. He did for several reasons. Firstly he did not find the dealings of the movers to be regular. They did not show him what was to come on the agenda and would not make their dealings open. The second reason was that they tried to hurry on the holding of the Conference. Thirdly, he wanted them to place the propositions passed by the Committee before the Parsi public for their opinion, and fourthly, he thought the President of the first Conference must be one in whom the whole community would have confidence. He liked Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy to be in the chair. He was told Sir Jamsetji was going to preside but was subsequently informed that that gentleman would not take the chair. He wanted the propositions passed by the committee to be placed before the Parsi public because they called it Zoroastrian Conference and he wanted the Parsi public to be consulted.

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

Continuing, witness said it would hurt the feelings of the community if the funeral service was shortened. They would not have any shortening. As to the proposed abolition of the nullification of the "Barashnum" (purification ceremony) of priests travelling by railway he would not allow any priests who travelled in this fashion to work under his jurisdiction. He would not like abolition of the seasonal feasts (Gahambar s) or cutting down their expenses, nor would the orthodox party like it. The Iranian Zoroastrians were keen on these feasts. It would be most sinful to cut down the quantity of sandalwood burnt on the sacred fire and the orthodox party would kick up a row if the expenses were cut down. It would hurt the feelings of the community and the orthodox party would greatly regret it if the "bajrojgar" trusts were abolished. They would oppose the abolition. The suggestion for separate prayer halls as substitutes for the fire temples was most absurd and nonsensical. They would never accept them. They were faithful to their religion and they would sincerely like to go to the sacred fire and recite their prayers there. The proposed alteration, if carried out, of the language of the prayers from the Avesta to the Gujerati would mean the abolition of the whole faith and kill their faith. According to the Avesta doctrine prayers must be recited in the Avesta language. Several years ago there was an acute controversy on the subject. The faithful would receive with great contempt the suggestion for the abolition of the bowing of the head and the rubbing of the face before the sacred fire. He himself did it and he did not do it without reason. The majority of the orthodox party would not receive with pleasure the alteration of the Parsi calendar. There had been a controversy on the subject between the late Mr. K. R. Cama and the late Dastur Ardeshir Kamdin, who was applauded for his efforts against the proposed change. The orthodox people would not allow their priests to shorten or modify the rituals of the Zoroastrian religion and would not allow their fees if they did it. He had contributed off and on to the "Jame-e-Jamshed." He always sent the contributions to the editor Mr. P. J. Marzban and he never had any correspondence with Mr. J. B. Marzban regarding contributions.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

P. J HINDU GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL REFORT 1914,

The report of the working of the Parmanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana of Bombay for the year ending 31st December, 1914 shows that the membership of the Gymkhana increased by two as compored with the previous year, the total membership standing at 537.

During the year H. H. Daolatsinghji, Thakore Saheb of Limdi, Maharaja Kumar Shri Digvijayasinghji of Limdi, Govindlal Pithe Esqr., and Master Nandlal Govindlal Pithe became patrons of the Gymkhana.

During the period under report Rs. 10,842-2-11 were received from different sources of Income (exclusive of Rs. 1,500 received from Patrons and Life members); the total expenses amounted to Rs. 9,225-13-9 leaving the balance of Rs. 1,616-5-2.

The Gymkhana during the cricket season played 22 matches, out of which 9 were won, 4 lost, 7 drawn and 2 abandoned.

For his fine exhibition of cricket during the Quadrangular contest, Mr. Deodhar was given a prize of Rs. 50 out of the annual donation of Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas Kt., and the Jagmohandas Gold Medal was given to Mr. Ganpat. A prize of Rs. 50 was awarded to Mr. P. Baloo for his bowling, from the Hindu representative matches fund.

During the year under report two Tennis Tournaments were arranged. Messrs. R. A. Wagle and A. B. Shirgaoker won the years championship in the "doubles" and Mr. R. A. Wagle won in the finals in the "singles" for the third year in succession, thus performing the "hat trick" with the racquet.

A ping-pong tournament was also arranged and Mr. V. V. Kantak won the year's Championship.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

JHANSI (1) BEAT IGATPURI (0).

THE DISPUTED GOALS.

The replay of the drawn tie between the Jhansi team and the Igatpuri Gymkhana in the third round of the tournament came off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday, when, the game, which was of a very scrambling nature, resulted in a victory for the Jhansi team by a goal to nil. Within seven minutes from the start, the Jhansi centre-forward in combination with his inside forwards made a rush for the Igatpuri goal and sent in a shot from at least five yards outside the striking circle. The centre half of the Igatpuri team had in the meantime fallen back in his own circle in defence and the ball went off his stick to the Igatpuri net and to the general amazement a goal was awarded when only a corner should have been ordered. The exchanges thereafter ruled very much in favour of the Jhansi team who failed to score more goals owing to deplorably erratic shooting. For reasons best known to themselves most of the players could not find a sure footing on the Gymkhana turf and they slipped and fell times out of number. As already stated the display of hockey was extremely poor. The Jhansi men had a decidedly greater share in attack practically throughout and great credit is due to the Igatpuri defence who fought gallantly to the last. In the Igatpuri defence, Goddard in goal was a host in himself his clearances being simply marvellous. Shannahan and McMullen at back and Gurr their right half were throughout seen to great advantage. Heddrell and Webber in the forward line were also hardworking. The Jhansi team was without Hebbard, who, we are informed, is crocked.

The sides were:—

Igatpuri.—Goddard, goal; Shannahan and McMullen, backs; Gurr, Smith and R. Brown, halves; Gingell, Haddrell, G. Brown, Webber and Coulter, forwards.

Jhansi.—Cunningham, goal; Esai and Scanton, backs; Gellard, Walton and Cazalot, halves; Low, Saunders, Spiers, Longman and Jones, forwards.

Referees.—Messrs. Ward and Asher.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway 2—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana beat R. G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1, 2—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C.—1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers 2—0.
4. Jhansi beat Hornets—1—1, 1—1, 1—0.
5. Bhusawal beat G. I. P. Ry.—1—0.
6. Igatpuri beat Eastern Telegraph 3—2.

THIRD ROUND.

1. Grant Medical College beat Inst. Luso-Indiano—4—1.
2. Lusitanian Sporting beat Bhusawal Gymkhana—3—1.
3. Jhansi beat Igatpuri, 1—1, 1—0.
4. Byculla United beat Bombay Gymkhana, 4—1.

THE DISPUTED GOAL.

Mr. Ward, the referee who awarded the goal, being interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" on the disputed point, candidly admitted his mistake. A protest was subsequently lodged with the Secretary of the Tournament, by the Igatpuri team which will be considered by the tournament committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.

THE DISPUTED GOAL VALIDATED.

Since the above was written we have been informed that the Committee of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament have upheld the referee's decision of a goal against the Igatpuri team. Thorough good sportsman that he is, Mr. Ward candidly confessed to our representative—"I have made the mistake" and this decision will therefore be received with surprise.

But a new *fact*—rather a validating fact—has been brought to light since, of which Mr. Ward had apparently no knowledge even just after the game. The goal-judge is reported to have said that the ball after being shot by the centre forward of the Jhansi team *was touched by another Jhansi forward inside the circle* and then glanced off the stick of the Igatpuri centre-half into the Igatpuri goal. This of course puts a different complexion on the whole question, and at once validates the decision of the referee. The strangest part is that in Bombay hockey, a goal-judge seems to play an important, nay, a vital part, in guiding the destiny of competing teams who can certainly claim to play without any goal judge and only with the two referees and the linesmen. Without therefore moving an inch from our position we still maintain that the Committee could have done without the opinion of this goal-appraising luminary on such a vital point of fact which Mr. Ward did not know even just after the game. But having taken cognisance of this fact, (else Mr. Ward would not have so candidly confessed his mistake, which required no small courage of conviction) the Committee had no other alternative but to uphold the referee's decision as they have done.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Byculla United v. The Lusitanians.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The results of the games played on Saturday in the above tournament were as follows:—

B. E. S. "A" defeated the Prince Club by 7 goals to nil.

St. Xavier's "A" 3 goals against Britannia nil.

In the re-play between B. E. S. "B" and Young Albert Hockey Club. B. E. S. "B" won by 1 goal to nil after playing extra time.

The following game is down for decision to-day on the Oval. St. Peter's H. S. v. B. E. S. High School "B".

The "Tribune" announces the death of Sardarni Bhagwan Koer, widow of the late Sardar Dyal Singh Majetha, founder of the "Tribune", the Dyal Singh College and the library at Debra Dun, on 22nd instant. After the Sirdar's death there was a protracted litigation between the Trustees and the Rani, who sought to set aside the will of her husband but lost her case all along up to the Privy Council. She was getting a monthly allowance from the trust properties by virtue of a compromise with the trustees, which saved subsequent litigation.

THE TAI MAHARAJ ADOPTION CASE.

(*Continued from page 9,*)

fant deceased child. The meaning of this is accordingly as follows:—Among Hindus the ceremony of adoption is held to be necessary not only for the continuation of the line of the childless father, but as part of the religious means whereby a son can be provided who will make those obligations and religious sacrifices which would permit of the soul of the deceased passing from Hades into Paradise.

The widow in the present case is said to have been injured because she had not been informed that she could win for herself his temporal estate, by violation of her husband's dying wishes, and at the price of sacrificing his soul's happiness. Their Lordships are not of opinion that it was any part of the duty of the trustees to suggest this infamous alternative to her mind. Their duty was to give effect to his wishes, and his wishes were in accord with the religious belief of Hindus in regard to adoption. It is to be recorded further that the widow herself did not put forward, during her life, any plea or suggestion of this sort; she was as anxious as the trustees that an adoption should be made.

Only a word need be said as to the argument put forward on behalf of the daughter, that neither the first nor second adoption was valid. The only separate point put forward was to the effect that the trustees' consent had not been unanimous, one trustee out of five having declined to act. In their Lordships' opinion his consent in these circumstances was not required. Of the acting trustees it was said that one, Nagpurkar, dissented. Whether he did so or not, the question would remain as to the action of the majority of the trustees; but in their Lordships' opinion that question does not rise; because he did in fact not dissent, but consent. His dissent, or alleged dissent, was subsequently made under circumstances in which it is not necessary to inquire.

Their Lordships will humbly advise his Majesty that the appeal should be allowed, the decree of the High Court set aside, and the decree of the Subordinate Judge restored. The appellants will have their costs here and in the Courts below.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Fiscal Autonomy	6
Local Self-Government in the Presidency	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ... 5, 7 &	8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	5
Bombay Volunteers Rifle	5
Opening of Catholic Gymkhana	10
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
Gazette of India	12
Reprisals Againt Germany	10
LEGAL NEWS ... 8 &	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	8
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
"B" Company Bombay V. R. C.	5
Prince of Wales at Neuve Chapelle	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, April 26, 1915.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

It is a matter of regret to have to notice the annually diminishing attendance of millowners at the yearly general meeting of their Association. Time was when the spacious hall of the Chamber of Commerce was fully crowded and when veterans of experience added their weight and influence by their presence. Apart from the conventional speeches of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, there was a variety of speakers whose views added to the interests of the function and illuminated the position of the greatest staple industry of the Presidency. The decline in the numerical strength of the members attending the meeting was first visible ten years ago, and on Friday last anyone who remembered the old days must have been struck by the paucity of the attendance. There may be reasons for the growing lack of interest. People, it may be said, do not like to sit for an hour and listen to written speeches one after the other, which sometimes iterate and reiterate what the Chairman has already said. But it is a bad sign when the proceedings of so important a body assume such a perfunctory character. Even Mr. Jamsetji Wadia with his exceptional views on tariffs and duties, was not present. That is a pity because one reason assigned for the poor attendance is the monotony of the proceedings, and if those with something to say would come and say it, the gathering would at least be justified.

The only two speeches made at this year's meeting were those of the Chairman and his Deputy. The first modestly confined himself to some of the salient features of the introductory part of the annual Report with comparative brevity, which was in striking contrast to the tedious and long-winded manuscript eloquence of some of the past chairmen. That in itself was a great relief. As he observed at the outset he studiously confined himself to throwing a little "side-light" on the principal topics of the Report itself. We may pass over the larger portion of the speech which was the usual millowners "shop" with which not only these "Captains of Industry" are familiar but which is also the property of every man in the street who holds a mill share. The two outstanding features then of Mr. Narotamdas's harangue were, firstly, an excellent appreciation of the valuable service which the gallant British fleet has rendered and is rendering to the world's trade,—a service whereby all the inconveniences, hardships and perils of the sea, in a state of war, have been greatly minimised. He rightly claimed that India owes the regularity of her own foreign trade to the magnificent service of the British fleet. And he justly paid a generous tribute to the governing authorities at Simla for the statesmanlike way in which, all through these troublous eight months, the steersmen at the helm have navigated their bark, specially in the perilous waters of economics and finance. It is true, as he pointed out, that this country has its own grievances in reference to certain matters carried out under pressure from the Home authorities, who even now have not dealt fairly by India, in spite of the striking loyalty of her Princes and Peoples and of the immense sacrifices compatible with her ability, which she has undergone and is still cheerfully undergoing. We share with the Chairman the hope that, when the clang of arms now ringing in Europe and elsewhere has ceased, and the sword has been turned into the ploughshare, that Indian economic and industrial grievances will have their due attention from the authorities and that she will be generously allowed that fiscal independence which she deserves and eagerly yearns for. When that event is accomplished it will indeed be a "red letter day" in the history of this country. The second salient part of the address was that which dealt with the embargo on aniline dyes. Indians can certainly understand the action of the Home Government in laying this embargo so far as belligerent or even neutral countries are concerned, but what can be the reason of putting such an embargo on India, which is striving every nerve to help England in her many wants, especially in the matter of wheat and indigo? By what economic logic can the British Government justify the embargo on the free export of aniline dyes from England when India freely exports all the commodities England is in want of without let or hindrance? Can the embargo be justified by the principles of Free Trade? Let the Manchester school, which swears by Cobden, answer this question.

It was inevitable that the speech of Mr. Petit should have covered much of the ground already traversed by the Chairman's speech. But he deserves full credit for the vigour with which he urged that India should be fairly dealt with in the matter of this embargo on dyes, and we cordially endorse his appeal to the Government to take the present occasion by the hand and institute a thoroughly practical investigation of the large number of vegetable dyes abounding in almost all parts of India, invite special experts from England to carry out the fullest experiments at a reasonable cost and take the first step towards the national realisation of the fostering and development of this, which should be one of the best and most remunerative industries of the land in the near future. Mr. Petit also endorsed in very vigorous language the demand for fiscal autonomy in this country, a demand which, as we have often pointed out, cannot be refused on the ground of logic, fairness or the true interests of India; and which, therefore, should always stand in the foreground of any programme of political and economic reforms put before Parliament.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

In his latest book "The Passing of Empire," Mr. Fielding Hall makes the suggestion that the only way to make Indian government really popular is to see that it is rooted in the soil or, to express it differently, made more and more responsible to the Indian people. In the existing conditions of Indian government and in the absence of village Punchayets, the Local Boards constitute the germ from which all self-government that is of any value may be hoped to begin. The Government Resolution, reviewing the reports of the administration of the Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1913-14, has just been published. According to the Government Resolution the administration of the Local Boards during the year under review, although presenting no features of special interest, appears on the whole to have been of a satisfactory character. An idea of the important place which the 26 District and 216 Local Boards occupy in the machinery of Government may be obtained from the fact that the total population of the area administered by them in this Presidency is 18,062,041. Though it is rather disappointing to learn that with few exceptions the elections for the Boards aroused no particular interest, it is satisfactory to note that, out of 1406 meetings held during the year only 38 were adjourned for want of a quorum. The minumum number of meetings prescribed for Taluka Boards is four. The Boards in Gujarat were the worst offenders in this respect, no less than 11 being defaulters. The reason for such default has been the unwillingness of Executive officers to accept the co-operation of non-official members. It is well that Government have expressed their disapproval of the tendency of the Executive officers to dispose of business by circulars. This expedient is intended only for cases of emergency, and should certainly never be resorted to freely. If the non-official members are to take any real interest in Local Board work, it is essential that they should be given opportunities of meeting as a body as frequently as possible. The aggregate income of the Boards rose from Rs. 74,60,000 to Rs. 81,28,000,—the principal increases being Rs. 192,000, Rs. 315,000 and Rs. 100,000 under Provincial rates, Education and Civil works respectively. The considerable increase under Education was chiefly due to Government grants for the opening of new primary schools and for the improvement of the pay of teachers in such schools, and, in a minor degree, to the fee receipts derived from recently opened schools. The aggregate expenditure remained practically stationary as in the preceding year, being Rs. 78,28,000. The distribution of this expenditure under several heads shows, as compared with the figures for the previous year, increases of Rs. 183,000, and Rs. 41,000 under education and medical relief and a principal decrease of Rs. 156,000 under Civil Works. The increase under Education, which was shared by all divisions of the Presidency, is attributable to the additional sums devoted to the improvement of the pay of teachers in Local Board schools and the opening of new schools. The progress in the opening of new schools was striking in the Central Division, where 88 new primary schools were opened. In the Southern Division where 8 new girls' schools were opened special attention seems to have been devoted to the extension of girls' education. A remarkable step in this direction was taken by the Bijapur District Board which sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for scholarships to girls for regular attendance, an experiment which needs to be followed by other Boards. All this is satisfactory. But it must be noted that this increase has not kept pace with the increase of income under education. Again, though a considerable portion of the Boards' funds is absorbed by education, education itself is largely under departmental control. The non-official members have naturally little or no share in shaping the educational policy of the Boards. The department itself offers the usual plea for the slow growth of education, etc., that the spending of educational grants in most cases is retarded by the delays incidental to the acquisition of sites and the preparations of plans for school buildings,—a plea which cannot be readily accepted as being the only explanation. It is satisfactory to observe that the increase under the head of medical relief is attributed principally to the opening of some new dispensaries and to larger grants to village sanitary committees. The District Sanitary Associations of Belgaum and Bijapur have done excellent work in awakening public interest in the improvement of sanitation of villages, and we trust that efforts will be made to establish similar bodies in other districts.

An unfortunate feature of the administration of these Boards is the unduly inflated closing balances in all of them, which are almost everywhere largely in excess of the prescribed minima, the total for Sindh, for instance representing nearly ten times the amount fixed. The general explanation of the failure to spend fully the amounts budgetted is ascribed partly to the scarcity and dearness of labour, to difficulties already referred to, of using the educational grants; and partly to the want of practical interest on the part of members in the operations of the Board. These difficulties are not insurmountable, if organised measures are taken, and if the interest and co-operation of the non-official members and the people is more actively sought. The general conclusions which emerge after reading the Resolution are these In all departments of Local Self-Government the Deccan shows considerable progress in marked contrast to Gujarat. Aimless accumulations of unnecessarily large balances, especially of the Education Fund, are everywhere an uncomfortable feature of administration and are to be greatly deprecated. And lastly, though the Boards are working conscientiously to improve the amenities of life in the areas which they control, the active co-operation of non-official members, who are willing to sacrifice their time and energies to the task, has not been enlisted, in the practical work of the Boards as it should have been. The Resolution expresses the desire of the Government that every effort should be made in this direction. But we are afraid that until Government are willing to allow effective control of executive work to pass to the Boards themselves their hope will remain but a pious one.

Notes of the Day.

The Battle in Flanders.

We have been frequently told during the past few months that the Germans were preparing for a fresh great effort in the West,—a final terrific attempt to out the Allies' line. According to the predictions of some of the "experts" the effort is overdue, according to others it was not to come until the early Summer. What is evident now, however, is that a great effort is now being made. But we are inclined to think that it is not the outcome of a long-settled plan but has been forced on the enemy by the frequent recent successes of the Allies, especially the recent capture of Hill No. 60 in Flanders, and the consequent growing pressure on and threa to the German position on the Yser. The latest official French report says merely that the "British were violently attacked but repulsed the enemy by a counter-attack," and that "the result of the fighting, however, is unknown." Non-official telegrams make it clear that operations on the same desperate and tremendous scale as those of the closing months of last year are in progress. But the positions are now very different. The British have "driven a wedge into the German sides," our forces are six times as great, and our artillery is equal in power and superior in quality to that of the enemy. If the British were able to check and bring to naught the German attempts to break through to Calais, under the former conditions, we can await the issue of the present conflict with supreme confidence.

Germany as Belgium's Protector.

There seems to be no limit to the extent to which the German diplomatists are prepared to assume an absolute lack of intelligence on the part of the American public. Herr von Jagow, in an interview in the "New York World" replies to Sir Edward Grey's recent speech and says:

Belgium was dragged into war by England, Germany being desirous of keeping her out of the war by guaranteeing her integrity and independence.

Like others, since the war began, who have attempted to persuade the world that Germany was full of good intentions towards Belgium, Herr von Jagow, unfortunately, cannot wipe out the Imperial Chancellor's historic reference in the Reichstag to the "wrong we are doing." We do not suppose von Jagow's sophistry would take anybody in in any case but he cannot get over the official admission of the "wrong." The extract, we have quoted, is typical of the whole interview in the "World" which is full of wild statements, such as that

Sir Edward Grey has now openly admitted that Britain's design was to crush Germany, and that famine is her favourite weapon for subjugating and keeping subjugated. Anything less calculated to convince or impress the United States we could not imagine. As "The Westminster" remarks, a very useful interview,—for Great Britain.

The German Blockade Humbug.

Mr. Fred T. Jane, the well-known writer on naval subjects, has been giving his opinion on the German submarine operations. From first to last, he said, the German submarine blockade had been one of the biggest pieces of humbug ever perpetrated. There was never any chance of doing anything effective from the military pcint of view, and the Germans knew that. There was an idea that British submarines were inferior to the Germans. That was absolutely incorrect. The British vessels had been always very much larger than German vessels of the same date, and the personnel of the British ships was also superior to that of German ships. Mr. Jane's opinion on the operations in the Dardanelles is that these may be of a more protracted nature than is generally supposed, but when the end is attained there will be a collapse of the Turkish resistance.

Turks and Germans,—A Contrast.

Recently we have been treated to a number of reasons as to why the Turks should be driven out of Europe,—among which was the contention that since their establishment on European soil they had done nothing but to oppress and bully. No one so far has suggested, however, that the Germans should be deprived of ruling powers and placed under the bondage of some hereditary foe, in spite of the fact that they have broken every law of civilised warfare and are even now maltreating prisoners. After all there is some truth in the saying that "what's bred in the bones comes out in the flesh," and in this connection the following letter to "The Times" from the Rev. T. R. Hodgson, Agent in Constantinople of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has a special interest. The letter is dated March 11 and runs:

We are perfectly well, comfortable, and happy,—so far as circumstances will allow. Our most sincere recognition is due to the courtesy of the authorities here; and our Turkish friends not only go out of their way to be kind to us, but have shown a delicacy of feeling which does credit to their humanity. Order has been strictly maintained in this great city, and ourselves and our people have suffered not the very slightest molestation or trouble. Our work proceeds as usual. . . . We do not know what a day may bring forth, but in the meantime our friends should realise that we are *really* well and contented, and that our confidence in the authorities has been fully justified by the fact that our doors have not been closed for a single day.

Will the wise people who (in print) expel Turkey periodically from Europe bear in mind this testimonial and compare it with the reports from Berlin and Vienna?

Mr. Orr's Mistake.

In our leading article of Saturday in discussing the procedure of the Board of the Improvement Trust in the matter of the Samson case we said, "as far as we are aware, though we are open to correction, this is not one of the matters that comes under the Rules of the Board in regard to privacy of its proceedings." The point is dealt with by Mr. Wacha in the letter we publish in another column. It is also interesting to quote from the proceedings of the Board on July 16th, 1901, the following Resolution which governs the matter:—

Resolution No. 158—The following subjects should be regarded as not available for publication:—

(a) Financial matters.
(b) Legal and other professional opinions.
(c) All matters relating to negotiations with private individuals.
(d) All matters relating to litigation or compensation cases, other than their final results.

2. The Secretary should arrange that all such matters are reserved for the end of each Agenda paper, and prior to their being discussed the Reporters should be asked to withdraw.

The matter of Mr. Samson's case certainly does not come under any of these headings and the Chairman's action, therefore, in excluding the Press was *ultra vires*. The matter is not "financial," it was not a case of taking legal or professional opinions, and it does not relate to negotiations with private individuals or litigation of the class clearly indicated in the Resolution. And yet Mr. Orr says, "in accordance with the orders of the Board passed in 1901 the discussion of the matter was treated as confidential."

BOAT-RACE DAY, 1915.

("Punch.")

No sweatered men in scanty shorts
This morning brings upon the slip;
To-day no anxious cox exhorts
Care for that frail and shining ship;
The grey stream runs; the March winds blow;
These things were long and long ago.

Now at the need of this dear land
All that is theirs is Hers to take:
Unfaltering service—heart and hand
Wont to give all for honour's sake;
They builded better than they knew
Who "kept it long" and "pulled it through."

Not here their hour of great emprise;
No mounting cheer toward Mortlake roars;
Lulled to full tide the river lies
Unfretted by the fighting oars;
The long high toil of strenuous play
Serves England elsewhere well to-day.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. WACHA AND THE CHAIRMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Referring to Mr. Orr's letter of the 23rd instant, may I once more resort to the hospitality of your columns in order to show that though he was nominally right in the figures of the final voting so far as figures go, I had really represented the substantial, character of the voting in its true light save that I should not have called his vote the casting vote of the Chairman. This will be seen clearly from what I am going to relate.

The voting on Major Hepper's amendment was as follows:—

FOR

Major Hepper.
Mr. N. J. Gamadia.
General Knight.
Sir F. Sprott, and myself.

AGAINST.

Sir Sasoon David.
Mr. P. Cadell.
Mr. Whyte.
Mr. Simcox.
Mr. Todd and the Chairman.

The amendment was of course lost.

The Chairman then moved his original proposition to refer the matter to the Finance Committee. Seeing the absolute futility of voting against this proposition Major Hepper, General Knight, Sir F. Sprott and Mr. Gamadia abstained from voting. Of course I voted openly against it. On the other side the same five Trustees viz, Sir Sasoon David and Messrs. Cadell, Whyte, Simcox and Todd voted for the proposition. Excluding the Chairman's vote as a Trustee, therefore, what is the real character of the voting? I leave the question to be answered by the impartial public.

I emphatically deny that I have in any degree violated the Resolution of the Board passed in 1901. The matter which was discussed at the meeting of the 20th instant, could not by any stretch of imagination be considered as within the scope of that Resolution. I stoutly maintain that it was in no way "confidential." Where was the *raison d'etre* of the alleged confidential character of the meeting, when the whole judgment of the Chief Magistrate was for days past the property of the public. It was a public matter of the highest importance, and, keenly alive as I am to my own responsibility as a Trustee, I deemed it my paramount duty to give full publicity to the proceedings which the Chairman and his supporters absurdly tried to keep away from the light of the day. Even if it be contended that I have broken the rule I say that the rule was more honored in the breach on this particular occasion than in its observance.

Lastly, a word as to the three Trustees on the Finance Committee, who, the Chairman observed, were magistrates. Two of them, viz the Chairman himself and Mr. Cadell belong to the Civil Service and were no doubt Collector-Magistrates some years ago and it would be a sacrilege for me to say aught in this place of the "heaven-born" magistracy. As regards Mr. Todd we are all well aware what a shining light of our local Bench of Honorary Magistrates he is! I suppose they are all Daniels come to judgment and we shall know in due course what miracles of Danielship they have performed at the Board of the Finance Committee.—Yours, etc.,

D. E. WACHA.

25th April 1915.

There has been inaugurated in Rangoon the Salvation Army, which has done so much good work in India. The work is to be carried on by Captains Asterholm and Armtzer two well-known Lady workers.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE OF THE WAR.

FIERCE FIGHTING ROUND YPRES.

GREAT GERMAN EFFORT.

USE OF NOXIOUS GASES.

The attack on the French troops between Bixechoote and Langemarck, north of Ypres, was preceded by a heavy bombardment, the enemy using a large number of appliances for the production of asphyxiating gas.

The French troops had to retire from the gas zone during the night, overwhelmed by the fumes. The British front remains intact, except where it had to be readjusted to be in conformity with the new French line.

A counter-attack regained part of the lost ground, and with the support of the British and Belgian the French were able to consolidate the position.

The latest Paris communiqué says that the French progressed appreciably on their left keeping in touch with the Belgian Army. Slower progress was made on the right. Meanwhile the British were violently attacked but repulsed the enemy by a counter-attack. The result of the fighting is said to be unknown.

The Russians in the Carpathians are reported to have seized a series of important heights.

A Swedish steamer has been deliberately torpedoed by the Germans.

It is stated from Dutch sources that masses of German troops are pouring through Brussels for an attack on the Yser position, which has been in active preparation for more than a week. The Germans are said to be throwing every available man north of Ypres in a great effort to pierce the Allies' line.

Despatches from Northern France state that it is obvious from the enormous concentration of German artillery that the enemy is preparing for a stupendous effort. Reinforcements estimated at an Army Corps have been pushed up from Belgium, and the bloodiest battle that has hitherto taken place in the Western front, is now said to be raging.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CUP FINAL.

WON BY SHEFFIELD UNITED.

LONDON, April 24.

In the Association Football Cup Final Sheffield United beat Chelsea by three goals to nil at Manchester.

HEAVY FIGHTING ROUND YPRES.

BLOODIEST BATTLE OF THE WESTERN FRONT.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING AT YPRES.

BLOODIEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO PIERCE ALLIED LINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 24.

The Dutch papers state that masses of German troops are pouring through Brussels in connection with the German attack on the Yser, which they have been preparing for more than a week.

While the Allies have been attacking South of Ypres, the Germans have been throwing every available man north of that town in a great effort to pierce the Allies' line. The papers add that the bloodiest battle that has hitherto taken place on the Western front is now raging.

A correspondent on the Dutch frontier says he saw at least eighty-thousand Germans from the direction of Aix-la-Chapelle pass on Thursday. He describes the men as being as closely packed as growing corn.

TROOPS FROM CARPATHIANS ENTRAINED FOR BELGIUM.

LONDON, April 24.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Warsaw, dated April 11th says a high Russian authority, said to him:—

"The Germans have decided to make one more crushing move in the West, in the hope of severing the Allies. Two Bavarian corps which were recently operating near the Uzsok Pass have already entrained for Belgium."

USE OF ASPHYXIATING GAS

FRENCH TROOPS OVERWHELMED BY FUMES.

LONDON, April 24.

Field-Marshal French sends a communiqué saying:—The enemy on Thursday evening attacked the French troops on our left in the neighbourhood of Bixechoote and Langemarck north of Ypres.

The attack was preceded by a heavy bombardment, the enemy using a large number of appliances for the production of asphyxiating gas. The quality produced indicates that there was long and deliberate preparation for the employment of the devices contrary to the Hague Convention.

The false statement of the Germans a week ago that we were using such gases was obviously an effort to diminish neutral criticism beforehand.

The French had to retire from the gas zone during the night. Overwhelmed by the fumes, they retired to the canal in the neighbourhood of Boesinghe.

Our front remains intact except on the extreme left where we had to re-adjust the line in conformity with the new French line.

Two attacks were delivered at night on our trenches east of Ypres but were repulsed. FFighting still continues north of Ypres.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down to-day.

OFFICERS' PROMOTION.

WIDOWS' PENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables, London April 23:—Mr. Tenant replying to questions said that there were officers of the Expeditionary Force who had been commanding regiments for over six months, but had not been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, but all so acting beyond the month were drawing Lieutenant-Colonel's pay and allowance. The question of widows' pension was before the Select Committee on pensions.

Mr. Asquith speaking on the matter said the widows' claim to pension of the higher rank, if such an officer were killed, was so obviously just and right that it was scarcely discussable. Arrangements should be made retrospective.

VON TIRPITZ'S JUBILEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, April 25.

On the occasion of the jubilee of Admiral von Tirpitz, the Kaiser has telegraphed to the former congratulations and thanks for his services to the Fatherland.

KAISER DECORATES COUNT ZEPPELIN.

AMSTERDAM, April 24

The Kaiser has presented Count Zeppelin with the Iron Cross, First Class.

ENEMY'S STUPENDOUS EFFORT.

BIG BATTLE DEVELOPING.

RITISH WEDGE DRIVEN HOME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 24.

Despatches from Northern France describe the battle originating on Hill 60 as developing into the biggest engagement the British have undertaken on their own initiative since the war began.

It is obvious from the enormous concentration of German artillery that they are preparing for a stupendous effort. Reinforcements estimated at Army Corps have been pushed up from Belgium and the battle is becoming more general than any since the Autumn as the Germans finding the British unexpectedly strong have attempted to extend on the wings.

The advance of the British has driven a wedge into the German sides, namely their advanced positions towards Ypres and their lines along the frontier defending the approaching to Lille.

German heavy guns have been posted on Zandvoorde ridge only a mile or two from British lines.

ENEMY'S STRONG COUNTER-ATTACK.

The enemy's counter-attack on Hill 60 on Wednesday was the strongest hitherto. Debouching from the cover of the straggling and wooded country round their stronghold at Zandvoorde the Germans advanced in masses.

In the open country before the village of Zwartelen on the eastward side of the ridge their losses were appalling from our guns and machine guns.

The enemy's utmost efforts were unable to reach the trenches on the Hill which were supported by ample reserves.

The British losses have been surprisingly light considering the importance of the battle. A British soldier who escaped the asphyxiating bombs described their first effects as something like the beginning of unconsciousness under chloroform.

"PLAY UP PARK."

The British fighting spirit is illustrated by a story of an Old Merchant Taylors rugby football player, who, surrounded by the Germans in the earlier fighting said, that he forgot all he knew of bayonet drill and was giving in to the enemy, but suddenly he heard a roar behind him "Play up Park" and in tore the well-known forward, his tunic off and shirtsleeves rolled up, thrusting and swinging right and left. The forward accounted for six Germans before the remainder broke and ran before the Berserk rush.

SURPRISE ATTACK REPULSED.

Further north the Belgians have been gallantly and successfully resisting German pressure between Bixechoote and Dixmude where the enemy chiefly attacks at night, the French valuably assisting the Belgians. Their marines particularly distinguished themselves recently when the Germans on rafts and armed with machine-guns slipped down the Yser at two in the morning and nearly effected a surprise. They managed to establish themselves on the left bank and when the position was precarious French marines bellowing La Marseillaise charged, driving the Germans with the bayonet into the river where the survivors were cut down in desperate individual combats.

IMPORTANCE OF HILL 60.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S BULLETIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 23.

Field-Marshal French's bulletin says:—The German attacks on Hill 60 have been renewed several times since Monday but all having failed they have ceased for the time being.

We hold the entire crest of the Hill, and so deny its use to the enemy who attach great importance to it. During the course of the operations the enemy bombarded Ypres with seventeen-inch shells.

The enemy exploded two mines, on the twenty-first, opposite our right in the neighbourhood of La Basee but failed to damage our trenches.

Having discovered that mining operations were in progress near Armentieres, we forestalled their efforts by exploding a mine which we had prepared there.

One of our airmen made a very bold and successful single-handed attack on an airship shed near Ghent on the nineteenth. He had to run a gauntlet of fire directed from a captive balloon and from the ground, yet he descended to within two hundred feet and effected his object, causing a large explosion in the shed.

GERMAN CREDIT IN UNITED STATES.

LONDON, April 25

The "Norddeusche Allgemenne Zeitung" officially announces that American bankers have taken in nine-monthly Exchequer Bonds to the amount of ten million dollars for the purpose of strengthening German credits in the United States.

GROUND LOST AND REGAINED.

LIVELY FIGHTING NEAR DIXMUDE.

EFFECT OF NOXIOUS BOMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 23.

The communiqué says:—There have been lively engagements on the bend of the Yser north of Dixmude. The Belgians repulsed the Germans, inflicting heavy losses on them.

The Germans northward of Ypres have been employing a large quantity of asphyxiating bombs the effect of which was felt over two kilometres.

They succeeded in forcing us to retire in the direction of the Yser canal, but a vigorous counter-attack enabled us to regain the loss ground, making many prisoners. We took further seven-hundred metres of trenches in the Bois d'Ailly and a number of prisoners, including officers.

POSITION CONSOLIDATED.

OPERATION IN PROGRESS.

PARIS, April 24.

The communiqué says:—It has now been ascertained how the Germans succeeded in forcing our lines back northward of Ypres.

Thick yellow smoke from the German trenches carried by a northerly wind produced the effect of complete asphyxiation on our troops which was felt even in our second line.

Yesterday's counter-attack regained part of the lost ground. Our situation has been completely consolidated and the operation is continuing under good conditions with the support of the British and Belgians.

Two German attacks in Woevre were repulsed and two attacks in Alsace were repulsed by our rifle-fire. The Germans suffered heavy losses.

GERMAN SURPRISE.

A SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK.

PARIS, April 24.

The evening communiqué says a surprise was caused by German asphyxiating bombs north of Ypres. They, however, had no grave consequences.

Our counter-attack, vigorously supported by the British on our right and the Belgians on our left, developed successfully.

The British and French troops gained ground northwards, between Steenstraete and Ypres, on the Poelcapelle road. Our Allies took prisoners belonging to three different regiments.

Three German attacks on the heights of the Meuse were immediately arrested. Our progress in the forest of Apremont was continued.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS.

BRITISH VIOLENTLY ATTACKED.

PARIS, April 25.

A communique issued yesterday evening said:—The Germans did their utmost to profit by the use of asphyxiating gas north of Ypres without success.

At dawn to-day the Germans succeeded in carrying the village of Lizerne on the left bank of the Yser.

A vigorous attack by the Zouaves and the Belgians retook the village.

We progressed appreciably on our left keeping in touch with the Belgian Army. Slower progress was made on our right.

Meanwhile the British were violently attacked but repulsed the enemy by a counter-attack.

The result of the fighting, however, is still unknown.

The Germans exploded five powerful mines near the trenches at Beau Sejour.

We occupied the craters thus formed which were 25 metres in diameter.

Very heavy fighting has occurred in Bois d'Ailly.

The Germans are fighting desperately to retake the sevenhundred metres of trenches captured on Thursday.

AMERICAN COPPER OUTPUT.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SECURES CONTROL.

BOSTON, April 23.

The News Bureau says that negotiations in London have resulted in arrangements placing the entire output of the Amalgamated Copper Company under British control.

Other copper interests have made the same arrangement and the output of the American copper mines will be sold in conjunction with the British Government which takes the surplus.

MAGNIFICENT CONDUCT OF CANADIANS.

A BRILLIANT RECOVERY.

THE SITUATION SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

The Press Bureau says:—The fight for the ground where the Germans penetrated between Steenstraete and Langemarke continues.

The loss in this part of the line laid bare the left of the Canadians who were forced to retire in order to keep in touch with the right of the neighbouring troops.

In the rear of the latter there had been four Canadian four point seven guns which thus passed into the hands of the enemy.

Some hours later the Canadians made a most brilliant and successful advance and recaptured the guns and took a considerable number of prisoners including a colonel.

The Canadians had many casualties, but their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation. Their conduct has been magnificent throughout.

THEIR GENERAL'S MOTTO.

"THE CANADIANS NEVER BUDGE"

The following interesting notes from the Canadian Record Officer now serving with the Canadian Division are apropos:—

The Canadian Division has reached the front. The long, the tedious, winter discomfort of Salisbury Plain, never resented, but always disliked, already seems far away.

No one in the Canadian Division grudges the honour which was paid to Princess Patricia's Light Infantry to carry first the badge of Canada on the battlefields of Flanders. It was freely recognised that this regiment had arrived with greater technical knowledge and had reached a degree of efficiency which the other battalion could hardly equal without longer preparation. The time has not come in which it will be possible to describe the fortunes of the Princess Patricia's. But it can be said that the battalion has proved itself worthy of fighting side by side and on equal terms with the army of veterans and heroes which has held the trenches in the horrible winter of Flanders.

The Canadian troops have now, after gaining some further preliminary experience, taken their turn as a division in the trenches. It has not, up to the present, been their fortune to be swung forward in a desperate attack or to cling in defensive tenacity to trenches which the Germans have resolved to master. This period of immunity has been all to the good. Whatever else he is, the Canadian is adaptable, and the experience of these weeks has brought him more wisdom than others might have drawn from it.

Our infantry were not specially engaged in the fighting at Neuve-Chapelle, but our artillery played its part in that triumph of artillery science which preceded the British attack, and our men were ready during the whole fight for the order, which, had the tactical situation so developed, would have sent them too to make their first assault upon the German trenches.

It would be evidently impertinent to say more of the general officer commanding the force, General Alderson, than that he enjoys the most absolute confidence of the fine force he commands. He trusts them and they trust him, and it will be strange if their co-operation does not prove fruitful. And an observer is at once struck by the extraordinarily accurate knowledge which the general has gained of the whole body of regimental officers under his command. He seems to know them as well by name and sight as if he had commanded the force for six years instead of six months. General Alderson's methods—his practical and soldierly style—could not be better illustrated than by some extracts from the speech which he addressed to the troops before they went into the trenches for the first time:—

"All ranks of the Canadian Division: We are about to occupy and maintain a line of trenches. I have some things to say to you at this moment which it is well that you should consider. You are taking over good, and on the whole, dry trenches. Let me warn you first that we have already had several casualties while you have been attached to other divisions. Some of these were unavoidable. But I suspect that some could have been avoided. I have heard of cases in which men have exposed themselves with no military object and perhaps only to gratify curiosity. We cannot lose good men like this.

"SIT LOW AND SIT LIGHT".

"We shall want them all if we advance, and we shall want them all if the Germans advance. Do not expose your heads and do not look round corners unless for a purpose which is necessary at the moment you do it. It will not often be necessary. You are provided with means of observing the enemy without exposing your heads. To lose your life without military necessity is to deprive the State of good soldiers. Young and brave men enjoy taking risks. But a soldier who takes unnecessary risks through levity is not playing the game. And the man who does so is stupid, for whatever be the average practice of the German Army, the individual shots, whom they employ as snipers, shoot straight, and screened from observation behind the lines, they are always watching. And if you put your head over the parapet without orders they will hit that head.

"There is another thing. Troops new to the trenches always shoot at nothing the first night. You will not do it. It wastes ammunition and it hurts no one. And the enemy says: 'These are new and nervous troops.' No German is going to say that of the Canadian troops. You will be shelled in the trenches. When you are shelled, sit low and sit tight. This is easy advice, for there is nothing else to do. If you get out you will only get it worse. And if you go out the Germans will go in. And if the Germans go in, we shall counter-attack and put them out; and that will cost us hundreds of men instead of the few whom shells may injure.

"The Germans do not like the bayonet, nor do they support bayonet attacks. If they get up to you, or if you get up to them, go right in with the bayonet. You have the physique to drive it home. That will do it I am sure, and I do not envy the Germans if you get among them with the bayonet. There is one thing more. *My old regiment, the Royal West Kent, has been here since the beginning of the war and it has never lost a trench. The Army says, 'The West Kents never budge.'* I am proud of the great record of my old regiment. And I think it is a good omen. I now belong to you and you belong to me, and before long the Army will say: 'The Canadians never budge.' Lads, it can be left there, and there I leave it. The Germans will never turn you out."

IMPORTANT HEIGHTS CAPTURED.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, April 25.

An official statement says:—

The Austrians after a long preparation with heavy artillery made a number of attacks on the heights held by the Russians in the region of Polen. They wree repulsed with enormous losses.

The Austrians failed in their attacks in the region of Volossate.

The Russians in the neighbourhood of Telepotch and Sianka have seized a series of important heights.

TSAR'S HISTORIC VISIT TO LVOFF.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

PETROGRAD, April 23.

An historic event took place at Lvoff when the Tsar visited the city. Great and enthusiastic crowds thronged the streets, which were decorated.

In response to repeated acclamations, the Tsar appeared on the balcony of the Palace and thanked the people for the warmth of his reception.

His Majesty called for cheers for the indivisible and powerful Russia. It is noteworthy that he has been given ovations by the Jewish population of Galicia.

TSAR VISITS PRZEMYSL FORTS.

PETROGRAD, April 25.

The Tsar proceeding from Lvoff visited Przemysl on Friday accompanied by the Grand Duke Nicholas and dined and slept in the residence of the Austrian ex-commander of the fortress.

His Majesty visited the forts on Saturday.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON MUNITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 22nd April:—

The Germans make violent and continued effort to recapture Hill 60 to the south-east of Ypres. Two heavy infantry attacks were repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The hill was heavily shelled at night. Several further attacks were repulsed. The capture of the hill is of great value to all the northern parts of our line, for it opens the way for a damaging blow at the enemy and on the other hand renders the German offensive in this quarter more difficult.

A bold and successful aeroplane attack was made on enemy's airship shed at Ghent.

The French communiqués report cannonade of some violence and the French have been gaining consistently in the past few days in the region of St. Michel.

In the Carpathians the activity is confined to violent Austrian attacks on the positions won by the Russians.

Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons said that 2,500 to 3,000 firms are employed on the production of munitions of war. The amount of ammunition required depends upon the policy adopted at the front and when the time comes for increasing the armies and when the policy must necessarily be more aggressive and active the amount required will be enormously increased.

Taking the figure of twenty as representing our output of ammunition in September Mr. Lloyd George said by October it went up to 90, December 155, January 186, February 256, March 389, so that it has now multiplied nineteen-fold since September.

He added: "The lesson of the last great battle was the more you can pour shot and shell into a given area which you are going to attack the more lives you save and success is not as costly if you have plenty of ammunition."

TURKISH ROUT AT SHAIBA.

ENEMY'S LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 6.000.

NINETY MILES FROM BASRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 22.

It is officially announced that the victory at Shaiba proved even more complete than we had hoped. Not only did the enemy abandon motor cars, guns, ammunition and wagons, but independent reports show that the retirement was a rout molested by turncoat tribesmen.

Estimates of the enemy's losses show them to be now six-thousand.

The Turks in this direction are now all more than ninety miles from Basra.

EMDEN'S LANDING PARTY IN ARABIA.

ATTACKED BY ARABS.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Emden's landing party on March 27th landed at the Arabian port of Sidd, south of Jeddah.

The Arabs attacked them as they were marching across the country and the Arabs were repulsed after three days' fighting.

The Turkish Headquarters state that the Germans had a lieutenant and two men killed and three wounded and some Turkish soldiers accompanying the Germans were wounded.

GERMAN REVENGE.

BRITISH OFFICERS UNDER ARREST

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 24.

The Press Bureau has issued a telegram from the American Ambassador in Berlin giving a list of British officers, who have been placed under arrest as a reprisal for the treatment of German submarine officers.

The list consists of seven captains and 32 lieutenants who are among the pick of the British Army, from the Guards, Cavalry Regiments, the Royal Irish Regiment and the Gordon Highlanders.

They include Captain Robin Grey, of the Flying Corps, Lieut. the Master of Saltoun, Lieut. Goschen, son of the late Ambassador to Berlin, and Lieutenant Lord Garlies.

The officers have been placed under arrest in the barracks at Magdeburg, Burg Torgau, Cologne and Karlsruhe.

ANOTHER TRAWLER SUNK.

RESCUED CREW FIRED ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 23.

The trawler Saint Lawrence has been torpedoed in the North Sea. Two were killed. Seven survivors landed at Grimsby. The submarine fired on the men who were rescued.

SWEDISH STEAMER DELIBERATELY TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 24.

The Swedish steamer Ruth has been deliberately torpedoed without warning by a German submarine in the North Sea. The vessel was also fired upon.

BRITISH NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 23.

Mr. Asquith has announced that the total casualties in the Navy to March 31st were 452 officers of whom 332 were killed and 6,141 men of whom 4,981 were killed.

GERMANS IN INDIA.

A LARGE NUMBER STATED TO BE STILL AT LARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The "Statesman" reports that despite the vigilance of the authorities a large number of German subjects still remain unaccounted for in Calcutta. On the outbreak of the war it was estimated at 300 and it will be remembered that large numbers of German and Austrian men were despatched to Ahmednagar in August, parties of women and children being subsequently sent to Jalapahar. Since then it has been discovered that numbers of Germans have managed to escape arrest and a number of police officers are at present engaged in inquiring for them.

AMBULANCE CENTRE IN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, April 24.

The St. John Ambulance Association centre in the North West Frontier Province has lately been reorganised on a sound basis with Captain W. L. Campbell, C.I.E., as Honorary Secretary. The public meeting held in the local Victoria Memorial Hall the other day was a great success. The Chief Commissioner presided and Major R. J. Blackham delivered one effective speech.

KIKUYU CONTROVERSY.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 24.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a decision on the Kikuyu controversy which says:

The Diocesan acts rightly in sanctioning, when circumstances seem to require it, admission to the Holy Communion of a devout Christian to whom ministrations of his own Church are for the time inaccessible. On the other hand no sanction can be given to the acceptance of Communion by members of the Church of England at the hands of a Minister not episcopally ordained. The joint Communion Service at Kikuyu, though open to no criticism under the circumstances, must not be regarded as establishing in any way the principle of inter-communion.

The controversy between the High Church and Low Church parties, arose out of a conference of Anglican and Nonconformist missionaries at Kikuyu in East Africa, last June.

The aim of the conference was to secure greater unity in missionary activity, based on their common tenets with mutual admission to administration of sacraments and establishment of a united native Church, thus opposing united Protestantism to united Roman Catholicism and united Mohammedanism.

At the close of the conference a united Communion Service was held, at which the Bishop of Mombassa officiated and the Bishop of Uganda assisted. The Bishops of Zanzibar subsequently brought charges against these two Bishops practically amounting to heresy.

The Bishop of Oxford, voicing the High Church view, declared that open Communion was totally subversive of Catholic order and doctrine, and intolerable in the sense that they would not continue in a fellowship which would tolerate recurrence of such incidents. He doubted whether the cohesion of the Church of England was ever more seriously threatened.

On the other hand, the Bishop of Durham declared his willingness to stand side by side with the Bishops of Uganda and Mombassa if they were persecuted.

Many other prominent Churchmen similarly made declaration on one side or the other.

The Bishop of London, in a sermon said unless the dispute were firmly yet delicately handled it might split the Church into pieces.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had hitherto not taken action, but it was expected that he would favour some form of compromise.

In a Christmas sermon he earnestly appealed to the Churchmen to find a right and peaceable solution of the anxious questions before them, taking a broad view.

U. P. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

SIMLA AND WHITEHALL IN COMMUNICATION.

LONDON, April 21.

Replying in the Commons to a question asked by Mr. King as to what measures Government proposed to adopt in view of the attitude of the Lords on the question of an Executive Council for the United Provinces, Mr. Lloyd George said that Lord Crewe was in communication with the Viceroy on this subject.

The Prime Minister was not prepared to indicate a possible method of reopening the subject in response to further evidence of public opinion in India.

Mr. King then asked whether there was some prospect of reopening the sugject before the end of the war but no answer was given.

ATTEMPT ON SULTAN OF EGYPT.

WOULD-BE ASSASSIN HANGED.

CAIRO, April 24.

Khalil, the would-be assassin of the Sultan, has been hanged.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 24.

WOUNDED.

Captain C. Torkington, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. B. E. Mahon, Northumberlands.
Lieut. C. Markham, Northumberlands.
Lieut. H. von Poellnitz, Lincolns.
Lieut. F. Whiting, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. W. Bryans, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. R. Dawes, North Staffordshires.
Second-Lieut. F. Herbert, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. V. Llewellyn Jones, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. E. Newington, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. A. M. Smith, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. F. Whitfield, Welsh Regiment.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. B. Brenan, Gloucesters.
Captain H. W. Davies, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. G. C. Osborn, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Tyler, Artillery.
Captain A. C. Anderson, Veterinary Corps.
Second-Lieut. H. Delepine, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut. V. Leitch, Liverpools.
Lieut. I. B. MacLeod, Black Watch.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. E. Graham, South Wales Borderers.

DIED.

Lieutenant R. Whiteside, Army Service Corps.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The following are the names of officers in the one hundred and seventh list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Lieut. B. L. Clarke (accidentally), 23rd Cavalry (attached Flying Corps).
Jemadar Abdul Razak Khan, Malerkotla Sappers.

FRONTIER FIGHTING.

MISSING OFFICER'S BODY FOUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, April 24.

The body of Lt. Pellard Urquhart, 1st R. S. Regiment and A. D. C. to the General Commanding, who has been missing after the engagement near Shabkadr, which took place on 18th instant, is said to have been found in a mutilated condition. The deceased was an energetic and promising officer who was beloved by all who knew him.

NO FEAR OF TRIBAL INVASION BEING REPEATED.

Several unauthenticated rumours are afloat regarding the tribal force preparing for another attack, but they have suffered so greatly that there is no fear of their endeavouring to invade again. Everything is in its normal condition and all high officials have returned to Peshawar. The troops have of course been left at Shabkadr as a precautionary measure.

TRIBAL RAIS RELEASED FROM DETENTION.

Nawab Ghulam Kassim Khan, Kati Khel Rais of rank, in the Dera Ismail Khan district, who has been under detention for some time past, has been released and has arrived at Tank.

A camp was struck at Shabkadr and the troops arrived to-day fit and fresh, despite the unusual heat of the weather. All the wounded are doing well.

IMPERIAL RELIEF FUND

REPORT OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

SPLENDID RELIEF WORK.

THE WAR HOSPITALS.

We now write to forward the Audited Statement of the Account of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund (Bombay Branch) upto 31st March. In doing so, we avail ourselves of the opportunity of informing subscribers and the public at large of the work which has been done and the expenditure which has been incurred by the Administrative Committee of this Fund.

The Fund was started on the 19th of August and the first subscription was paid in to the Bank of Bombay on that date.

The Administrative Committee, which was formed, has met regularly for the transaction of business under the Presidentship of his Excellency the Governor.

There has been one Meeting of the General Committee.

Two Special Sub-Committees were appointed. The first constiting of the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the Hon. Surgeon-General L. W. S. Lyon, Sir Shapurji Broacha, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy C.I.E., Purshotumdass Thakurdas, Esq., and J. M. Antia, Esq., (Honorary Secretary) was appointed to control and supervise the Hospitals and Medical arrangements provided by the Fund.

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard C.I.E., I.C.S., who arrived from England on April 10th, has now taken the Hon. Mr. Hill's place on the Administrative Committee.

The second Sub-Committee consisting of S. M. Edwardes, Esq., C.V.O., I.C.S., the Hon, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, C.I.E., and Purshotumdass Thakurdass, Esq., was appointed to deal with and examine the various appeals for relief and assistance that reach the Honorary Secretaries.

In all cases where immediate relief is required small grants have been made by the Fund.

It is, however, as well that the public should know of the organisations that exist for dealing with actual distress and hardship occasioned to the wives and families of soldiers fighting with various Forces.

There are three organisations under Military Control:—

(a) The Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Association which provides funds for the assistance of the wives of Officers and families of British Troops Reservists and Volunteers who have been called out.

(b) The Patriotic Fund which gives immediate assistance to dependents of soldiers, whether British or Indian, and of followers, who are killed in action died of wounds or disease, or are permanently disabled.

(c) The Imperial Indian Relief Fund, in addition to supplying money as required by the two above mentioned organisations, has placed at the disposal of General Officers Commanding Divisions funds to enable them to assist the families of Indian soldiers and followers who are in service, but who do not come under the scope of para (b) above.

The Soldiers and Sailors Families' Association has a branch in every Cantonment.

The other two Funds are administered by Committees formed at each Brigade Headquarters.

The Central Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund which His Excellency the Viceroy administers places these Funds in a position to deal with all appeals, which, on investigation, are found to require assistance.

The objects of the Bombay Branch of the Fund may be briefly stated as follows:—

To assist H. E. the Viceroy's Fund in the objects for which the above organisations are being carried on;

To undertake such measures as will alleviate pain and suffering of the wounded; and

To provide for any useful purpose which may be considered to add to the comfort and to improve the conditions of life of the British and Indian Troops now on active service.

WAR HOSPITALS.

The Lady Hardinge War Hospital which has been established in Bombay at the request of the Government of India for the benefit of wounded Indian Soldiers returning to India has already proved to be of great value. This Hospital is under the charge of Lt.-Col. J. Hojel, I.M.S., assisted by Drs. Duggan, Contractor, Guilder, Row, Bhajekar and Faizi.

H. E. the Viceroy inspected this Hospital when he visited Bombay towards the end of January and expressed himself greatly pleased with the excellence of the arrangements.

Early in January the Field Hospital which has been equipped with 500 beds under the administration of Col. Smith, I.M.S., Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C., and Captain Hamilton, I.M.S., proceeded to Alexandria.

Col Smith has informed the Administrative Committee regularly of the work that the Hospital is doing. The Hospital was intended for Indian Troops, but it was a matter of gratification to the Administrative Committee to hear that there were not sufficient sick and wounded Indian to fill the Hospital. The request that a portion of the Hospital might be made available for British Troops was consequently agreed to.

Subsequently a further request was received from the Principal Medical Officer asking that the Hospital might be made available for the use of French troops who were without any Base Hospital at Alexandria. As there was enough accommodation for Indian Troops in the Indian General Hospital this request was also acceded to.

LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

Structural alterations .....Rs. 50.000
Initial Outlay in Equipment.....Rs. 50,000

Rs. 1,00,000

Recurring Expenditure for 200 Beds at Rs. 27 per bed per month .....Rs. 5,400
or per annum .....Rs. 64,800

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HOSPITALS ALEXANDRIA.

Initial Outlay including cost of Equipment .....Rs. 2,00,293
Recurring Monthly Expenditure..Rs. 23,827
Less Borne by Government .....Rs. 8,397
Rs. 15,430 per month
or Rs. 1,85,150 per annum.

EXPENDITURE ON OTHER ITEMS.

Other items of expenditure have been as follows:—

£2,500 for the Belgian Red Cross Fund. This sum was forwarded to the Belgian Embassy in London, last September.

£2,000 to improve the amenities of Troops (British and Indian) operating in the north of the Persian Gulf—one of the objects being to provide funds to assist the Medical Officers—in making various improvements in the Base Hospital.

This sum was placed at the disposal of General Sir John Nixon. K.C.B., commanding the Troops.

Rs. 10,000 was granted to the Y. M. C. A. Fund for the establishment of canteens for Indian soldiers in France. This was acknowledged to be a much-felt want and it was thought advisable to assist the Y. M. C. A. in the excellent work which they have undertaken in providing the Indian soldiers with small luxuries at Indian prices.

Rs. 5,000 was placed at the disposal of Rev. H. Martin, Secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association, to assist the work of the Association with British Troops in the Persian Gulf. The Association aims at providing a Reading Room and small recreations for the British Troops which are badly needed.

Five Motor Ambulances have been supplied for the Bombay Hospital situated at Alexandria and it is hoped that on the termination of the hostilities that these will revert to Bombay and inaugurate a Motor Ambulance Service in the City a scheme which the St. John Ambulance Association had under consideration before the outbreak of war.

Three of the Motor Ambulances which are now conveying the more seriously wounded from the Docks on arrival to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, have been generously provided by Sir Shapurji Broacha, Mr. Mathuradass Goculdass and the Honourable Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. These Motor Ambulances and others which have been obtained are doing most excellent work with the assistance of the St. John Ambulance Brigade under Mr. H. Clark.

Appeals for assistance have been received by the Administrative Committee for assistance to the Servian and Montenegrian Red Cross Funds, and these are now under consideration.

Throughout the Presidency Funds have continued to come forward from all sections of the community, and we are requested by his Excellency to express to all local Secretaries and subscribers his keen appreciation for the response which has been made to his calls for funds.

W. GRAHAM,
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Honorary Secretaries.

The Balance Sheet up to March 31st shows a total sum subscribed, together with interest, of Rs. 35.50.991 and Funds in hand amounting to Rs. 31,00,746.

PRINCE OF WALES AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

The Prince looking at the German trenches through a loophole.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PROHIBITION PERIOD EXTENDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

It is notified that with reference to the resolution of the Government of India No. 11855-11871-3 dated the 24th October 1914, intimation has been received that the prohibition against the landing of artisans and skilled or unskilled labourers at the ports of entry in British Columbia issued by the Government of Canada, has been further extended to 30th September 1915. The Governor-General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to Canada is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risk they run in proceeding to that country.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

THREE SUCCESSFUL INDIAN STUDENTS

LONDON, April 24.

Three Indian students, Birendra Dey, Mian Khan and Bomon Sanjana have graduated as Bachelors of Science in Engineering at Glasgow University.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Mr. Edwin Bret and Miss Emmeline Orford are entertainers of a rather different type to others who have been appearing in Bombay during the last months. Their entertainment is of the robust kind, and there is a brightness and breeziness about it which would never fail to draw an audience out of itself, even in India. They opened their season in Bombay last Saturday with a very attractive little skit entitled, "Two Love Birds," which offered scope for several bright songs, a little breezy dialogue and some fooling which never failed to bring forth a laugh. Perhaps the best song of the bunch was "Clap hands, Daddy's come home." The audience had an opportunity of doing its share in the presentation of this little number, the esult being very invariably infectious. Mr. Brett and Miss Orford should have a successful season in Bombay.

Among the films that were shown the French victory in the Vosges stands out well above the others. It is undoubtedly the best war film that has yet reached India and is probably the best war film which has yet been taken. It is a long film in which the plan of the battle which is illustrated can be clearly followed, and those who see it leave the theatre with a better idea of the difficulties which confront the Allies before the achievement of their task of driving the Germans back into their own territory. It is a film which all should see.

Another film showing incidents in his Majesty the King-Emperor's Visit to India is a magnificent production. It illustrates the most interesting of all the events—the actual Durbar at Delhi—and all the pageantry of that wonderful scene is faithfully reproduced in colours which are perfectly natural. The film enables us to piece together again the details of an historic gathering, and it certainly is of the most fascinating interest.

Another Sherlock Holmes film is "The Musgreve Ritual" and besides the weekly *Gazette* there is a delightful comedy in which the well-known London comedian, Will Evans, takes the leading part.

THE TAI MAHARAJ ADOPTION CASE.

JUDGMENT OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

SERIOUS IRREGULARITIES NOTICED.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS NOT FOLLOWED.

IMPROPERLY DERIVED INFERENCES

APPELLANTS' POSITION VINDICATED.

BAL GAVGADHAR TILAK AND OTHERS *v.* SHRI SHRINIVAS PANDIT AND ANOTHER.

Present at the hearing Lord Shaw, Sir George Farewell, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Ali, (Delvered by Lord Shaw).

This is an Appeal from a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 23rd, September, 1910, which reversed the decree of the First Class Sub-Ordinate Judge at Poona, dated 31st July 1906.

The main question to be determined on the appeal has reference to the validity of the adoption by the widow of the late Shri Vasudev Harihar Pandit, alias Shri Baba Maharaj, of a son to her late husband. The appellant Jagannath claims to be the duly adopted son. This claim is resisted by the defendants and forms the issue in the case.

The adoption is challenged substantially upon three ground:—First, that it was never completed in fact. This in argument was reduced to the propositions that the whole transaction had been left at the stage of a proposal to be afterwards carried into effect. As to the adoption itself, it is maintained that there was never a complete giving and taking of the child, and in particular he was not taken upon the lap of the adoptive mother; secondly, that the religious ceremony of *Datta Homam*, namely, the sacrificial burning of the clarified butter in accordance with the practice of the Hindu religion, was an essential requisite, and was not performed, and that on this ground also the adoption remain inchoate.

These grounds of challenge affect the completion and formalities of the ceremony itself. The third ground, however, is one of general law. There are difficulties on the pleadings and arguments in placing it within any definite category, and to this allusion will afterwards be made. But it may at least be said that almost every known ground of challenge is imported into the case by suggestion. Allegations amounting to or compounded of fraud, circumvention, coercion, and undue influence are all mixed together. The disentangling of these separate and separable grounds of action must undoubtedly have caused certain difficulties in the Court below. But the challenge appeared to their Lordships to preserve even at the bar of this Board this mixed or jumbled character.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are these. The late Baba Maharaj was a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. He died at Poona on 7th August 1897, leaving a young widow, Tai Maharaj. At the date of his death he made a will appointing five gentlemen as his trustees. One of these, Rao Saheb Kirtikar declined to act; the other four obtained probate of the estate on 2nd December, 1897. These were Messrs. Tilak Khaparde, and Kumhojkar, the appellants. The fourth, Mr. Nagpurkar, while remaining a trustee, after a time dissociated himself in action from his three colleagues, and was properly convened as a defendant in the suit. The suit itself was brought in defence of the validity of the adoption, (the adopted child being, of course, one of the plaintiffs), and of the administration of the estate in terms of the will.

HISTORY OF ADOPTION AND SUCCESSION.

In the will the clause material to the questions of adoption and succession is as follows:—

"My wife, Saubhagyavati Shri Sakvarbai, is now pregnant. If she does not give birth to a son, or if the son after birth is short-lived, then for the purpose of continuing the name of my family with the Vichar of the abovementioned gentlemen, a boy should be given as often as may be necessary in adoption on the lap of my wife in accordance with the Shastras, and the abovementioned Panch should, on behalf of that son; carry on the management of the immoveable and moveable estate until he attains majority."

On 18th January 1898 the widow gave birth to a son; but he died within two months thereafter, namely, on the 9th March. The circumstances for giving effect to the testator's intentions by his widow performing an act of adoption thus arose. And it is an admitted fact in the case that for a period of over three years she and the four acting trustees made frequent enquiries and numerous efforts towards the securing of a suitable boy. The circle of relations was considerable, but for various reasons, none of which bear upon the present case a suitable adoptee could not be found in the Kolhapur or Poona branches of her husband's family.

On the 18th June 1901 a meeting of the trustees was held, at which Tai Maharaj was present, and the facts which were otherwise spoken to by the witnesses are recorded in the minute, the substance of which was that there were no boys available in the Kolhapur family, that of all those available in the Poona family none were approved. The minute in this particular is of importance, because it shows that an anxious search had been made, that deference was paid to the wishes of the widow, and that objection is made to certain suggested adoptees on the ground of their being too old. One boy, the youngest named, of eleven years, being, however, stated to be in point of age suitable, although delicate. The minute then proceeds:—

"The only family which remains, therefore, is that decended from the brother of Shri Siddeshwar Maharaj at Babre. It is not yet known whether there is a boy or not in that family. But if there is a boy of that family, fit in point of age, &c. for adoption, it is our unanimous opinion that one should not be taken from any other family. And Shri Tai Maharaj is of the same opinion.

"Shri Tai Maharaj suggested that Messrs Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde should both go to Babre, select boys, and return after settling as regards that family.

"Shri Tai Maharaj should go, see boys, and approve."

It should be mentioned that the trustees were, and had been since the testator's death, duly administrating the testator's estate.

What followed upon the proceedings of the 18th June was that Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde accompanied the widow to Aurangabad, where the widow remained; the two proceeded to Nidhone, a place near the Babre village, and selected five boys within the circle of relationship, and they came back, accompanied by their parents, to Aurangabad. The boys stayed with the widow for several days, being entertained and kept under observation. Certain astrologers, including Durga Shastri, who was one of her suite who had accompanied her to Aurangabad, cast the horoscopes of the children. These proved favourable to the appellant, Jagannath; and her personal likings appeared to point in the same direction.

AT AURANGABAD.

All this course of conduct pointed to the entire acquiescence on the part of the widow in the testator's wishes and directions, and so far there is no substantial suggestion to the contrary. As to what happened at Aurangabad it is sufficient to say that, in their Lordships' opinion, the sworn testimony is abundant, is clear, and is overwhelming. It amounts to this. The widow's desire, the arrangement of all parties and the horoscopes of the astrologers all point in one direction. On the 27th June a meeting of the Shastris and of other persons in Aurangabad was summoned. The father of the boy being present, it was announced by the trustees that the boy had been selected. The father was taken to the widow; in pursuance of the familiar procedure she asked him to give her his boy in adoption, and he agreed. The fact of the arrangement was announced to the assembled guests, and there and then duplicate deeds of adoption were drawn up, the one being impressed with a *mogali*, and the other with a British stamp, and both intended to the signed and attested by the widow. This deed was in due form and bore that the father gave the son in adoption. The second document was a letter from the widow addressed to the father and agreeing to take the boy in adoption. So far as giving and receiving of the child these documents were prepared for and pointing to actual adoption in fact.

The preparation of the documents, however occupied time, and the hour being late the proceedings were stopped, but were resumed early next morning. A gathering was accordingly again held early on the 28th. The deed of adoption and the letter were duly executed, the boy was given in fact by his natural father to his adopted mother, he was received in fact by her on her lap in performance of the requisite essential in this case of Hindu on occasion of adoption and being completed—the formal ceremonies festivities were postponed, to take place afterwards at Poona, and the widow left Aurangabad.

NO OTHER CONCLUSION POSSIBLE.

The Subordinate Judge of Poona has gone into the circumstances with the utmost minuteness and detail, and he has weighed and considered every argument presented, and he comes to the conclusion that the adoption was in fact completed. Notwithstanding the judgment of the learned Judges of the High Court of Bombay, their Lordships have no hesitation whatever in entirely agreeing with the Judge of first instance. Reference in a little time will be made to the reasons asigned by the High Court for differing from him. But in the meantime it may be said that it appears to their Lordships that, viewed as a matter of evidence, no other conclusion was possible than that come to by the Subordinate Judge.

Their Lordships do not stop to examine the oral testimony in detail. It is really all one way. Upon the crucial question of whether the boy was received by being taken on the lap of the adoptive mother there can be no doubt. Witness after witness speaks of it. It would be very strange if it had not taken place, because it is conceded that it is among the very elements of the ceremonial of adoption, and entirely familiar. It is not only that Hindus of various classes were present and saw it, but it has to be borne in mind what the nature of the challenge of the transaction now is. It has come to be one in which the trustees some of high position, and some of them of learning and legal training are accused of conspiring by fraud, duress, undue influence, and nearly everything that is improper, to have procured from the widow this act of adoption. It is not to be believed that if such a scheme were afoot, if deeds had been signed, horoscopes taken, and meetings gathered, the scheme would have failed because of the omission of that which was elementary to the knowledge of everybody, namely, the taking of the child upon the mother's lap.

It must, however, be borne in mind, that against a body of evidence of 10 or 12 witnesses, five witnesses are produced for the defendants. It is sufficient to say of this evidence that most of it was entirely irrelevant to any issue in the case, and such of it as was not was disbelieved by the judge of first instance a verdict which the High Court saw no ground for interfering with.

CONCLUSIONS WELL JUSTIFIED.

It may be added that when the party returned to Poona, Mr. Tilak wrote out a full account of the transaction, which was recorded in the minutes and the trustees who had not taken part in the mission to Aurangabad were communicated with, to the effect that the adoption was complete. The sworn evidence is entirely in accordance with what has now been stated. Here and there, there are expressions in the letters out of which it may with ingenuity be possible to suggest a doubtful meaning; for instance that the words 'selected' and 'decided' referred to something in the future. And it is also undoubtedly true that both the minutes of the trustees, and the letters date the adoption as the 27th, whereas in point of fact, as has been seen, it began upon the 27th and was concluded on the 28th. But so far as oral evidence goes, their Lordships see no reason to doubt that it represented the truth, and that the fact of adoption was by it proved.

The Subordinate judge says:—

"Here there was a clear direction of the husband to his wife to adopt, the wife after his death was anxious to carry out the direction. There is no evidence to prove that any effort of cajolary was practised upon her, or that there was any suppression or concealment of facts from her; the plaintiffs had no personal interest whatever."

In another passage of his judgment he remarks:—

"The evidence clearly shows, and it is undisputed, that on the 27th there was selection and verbal gift, and acceptance, and preparation of necessary documents. On the 28th there was execution of documents and corporeal acts of giving and taking."

In their Lordships' view these conclusions are well justified.

It is an admitted fact in the face of it that neither the trustees nor any of the witnesses for the plaintiffs had any interest whatsoever in the subject matter of the suit and that no motive can be reasonably suggested for them maintaining or testifying that the adoption of the boy mentioned was made except that this represented the actual truth which occurred.

It is in these circumstances that their Lordships have viewed with surprise the charge which is made not only against the trustees, but against the whole body of plaintiffs' witnesses, ten or twelve persons in all.

"The account, unquestionably, to my mind," says Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, "even by the witnesses appear to be a true account of many of the series of events, and a false account of at least one, and that the most important."

This event is the taking of the child on the lap. Later on in his judgment he states:—

"We are driven to believe that a considerable number of men of good position have conspired together to give false evidence."

The conclusion thus made is of the most serious character, amounting to a plain judicial finding of conspiracy and of perjury.

Their Lordships will presently refer to one or two circumstances accompanying such a verdict, but meantime they will only observe that they do not think that one word of it is justified by the evidence in the case. Referring to Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde Mr. Justice Chandavarkar observes that:—

"They were men of mature years, of exceptional education and mental qualities, lawyers and men of affairs of great repute and good standing and both men of dominating personality."

ENTIRELY UNWARRANTED.

Some of the witnesses who gave evidence for the plaintiffs are also persons of considerable standing. It is a *priori* difficult to understand why these men, with no object to gain, and no interest to serve, could be supposed to have entered into the conspiracy and committed the perjury which the High Court Judgment found. Their Lordships think the conclusion come to by the learned judges to be entirely unwarranted on the facts.

Their Lordships find themselves constrained to observe upon certain procedure in the case, the result of which was to introduce into it large masses of irrelevent matter.

It should be mentioned that subsequent to the adoption at Aurangbad, the widow, upon returning to Poona and after being a party to certain communications, naturally following the adoption which had been made fell under other influences, and in the month of July expressed a change of mind. And on the 19th August she went through the form of another adoption, viz: of Bala Maharaj a married man older than herself as her son. It is unnecessary to make any observations upon his claim. The widow who, while she was a litigant, maintained that adoption, died on 30th September 1903. Her daughter who was on her death admitted to the suit as defendant challenges not only the first adoption, but the second adoption also her interest being to maintain that the provisions of the testator's will with re-adpotion had failed, that the widow became the owner of the estate as heiress to her infant son who died, and that the property passes in this way to her as heir.

SERIOUS IRREGULARITY.

It appears that the widow and Bala Maharaj left no stone unturned in the way of litigation. In July proceedings were begun to revoke the probate granted to the trustees, and subsequently criminal proceedings were instituted in respect of perjury. Their Lordships regret to observe that not only are the circumstances with regard to the criminal proceedings referred to in the present litigation by the parties, but that the depositions therein become the matter apparently of materiality in the judgment of the learned judges of the High Court.

In the opinion of the Board this was an irregularity of a somewhat serious character. They refer particularly to the depositions in criminal case, which seem to have been imported in bulk into the present. There is a risk by such procedure of justice being perverted. A civil cause must be conducted in the ordinary and regular way and judged of by the evidence led therein. Under Sec. 33 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding in a criminal trial is relevent for the purpose of proving in a subsequent proceeding the proof of the fact which it states, but this only, as the Section proceeds.

"When the witness is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way etc."

Not one of these circumstances was proved in the present case, and the depositions could not have been used with propriety even to support the evidence of the plaintiffs, which they appear to have done. But there appears to have been no warrant whatsoever for using them for the purpose of either contradicting or discounting the evidence of the witnesses, even in this suit, unless the particular matter or point had been placed before the witness as one for explanation in view of its discrepancy with the evidence then being tendered. It was stated to their Lordships that the prosecution for perjury had in the end completely failed. With that their Lordships have nothing to do. The judgment now given is pronounced irrespective of the result of the criminal suit. Successful or unsuccessful the introduction and use in the civil action of these criminal proceedings as above described were illegitimate.

FURTHER MISCHANCE IN PROCEDURE.

A further mischance in point of procedure must now be mentioned. As already stated, the testimony of the plaintiff's witness is not contradicted orally, and is internally a consistent body of evidence. But various minutes and documents are the subject of minute analysis, observation, and comment by the learned judges of the High Court with a view to rebutting it. Their Lordships think it right to observe that in view of the serious nature of the verdict of the High Court they have considered it within their province themselves to peruse the documents. Having done so, they are of opinion that taking together, they completely confirm the case made in the witness box, and that there is no ground, in fact for the conclusion that they either contradict the testimony or cast any reasonable doubt upon it.

But they must also record their dissent from the view that the use made of these documents in this case was justified by llaw. On general principles it would appear to be sound that, if a witness is under cross-examination on oath he could be given the opportunity, if documents are to be used against him, to tender his explanation and to clear up the particular point of ambiguity or dispute. This is a general, salutary, and intelligible rule and where a witness's reputation and character are at stake the duty of enforcing this rule would appear to be singularly clear.

Fortunately the law of India pronounces no uncertain sound upon the same matter. By S. 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 it is provided that:—

"A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing and relevant to the matter in question without such writing being shown to him or being proved; but if it is intended to contradict him by the writing his attention must, before a writing can be proved, be called to those parts of it which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him."

WHOLLY UNWARRANTED INFERENTIAL VERDICT OF PERJURY.

Their Lordships have observed with regret and with surprise that the general principle and the specific statutory provisions have not been followed. The verdict of the High Court is an inferential verdict,—none the less sweeping on that account,—but an inferential verdict actually of perjury. What are the premises upon which this inference proceeds? In no considerable degree they consist of documents, statements, even turns of expression, which are used to confound the spoken words. Had the safe-guards set up by the law with respect to the use of documents been observed? Not at all. Not only have documents been used for the purpose of contradicting witnesses without obeying the injunctions prescribed by law, but the inferences thus derived and improperly derived, from these documents have resulted as stated, in an inferential verdict of perjury.

Heaton J. deals elaborately with this portion of the case, and one example taken from his judgment will suffice. One letter out of many is taken, passages are cited from it, and a minute argument proceeds as to the expressions used, and why this was mentioned and that other omitted. Mr. Tilak was for five days under cross-examination before the Subordinate judge but not one of these things was put to him; and he was not asked in the witness box to give one single explanation with regard to any of those expressions or omissions which are now alleged to compromise him. On this point of the case no more need be said.

One other matter of procedure may be mentioned. One of the trustees, Mr. Nagpurkar, dissociated himself from his colleagues and in July appears to have written a minute of doubt or dissent with regard to certain proceedings. A letter from him resiling from this position is also produced.

The learned judges have come to a conclusion which would be in some respect in accord wiwth the so-called dissent. It is a striking circumstance that Mr. Nagpurkar, a relevent witness intimately acquainted with what had gone on, and with the position both of the trust and widow as regards adoption, and a party to the case aware of the charges launched against his colleagues does not appear as a witness to explain the one or to support the other.

In result, their Lordships are unable to agree with the view taken by the High Court on this part of the case.

VALIDITY OF ADOPTION.

The next argument is that the adoption was void because it lacked the ceremonial of *Datta-homum*, which ceremonial is declared to be essential to its legal validity.

Datta-homum is the service of the burning of the charified much which is offered as a sacrifice by fire by way of religious propitiation or oblation. It is admitted that in this case the ceremony was not performed and it seems to be fairly clear that it was one of those things which it was intended afterwards to early out at Poona as part of the general ceremonial and festivities which were to be carried through there

In certain circumstances the point might be the subject of a prolonged and very conflicting argument as the authorities, ancient and modern, are not in accord on the point as to whether it is a legal as well as a religious requisite. There is a danger, on the one hand, of not paying due respect to those religious rites which are observed and followed among large classes of Indian belief, while on the other hand, the danger must also be avoided of carrying these except when the law is clear—into the legal sphere, so as to affect or impair personal or patrimonial rights. The subject of the requisites for adoption has, in recent years, been the matter of not infrequent consideration by this Board, and their Lordships defer in especial, to the elaborate examinations of the authorities made by Lord Hobhouse in Sri Balusu Garulengaswami vs. Shri Balusu Ramalalshimana as reported in 26 Indian Appeals, 126, and by Mr. Amir Ali in Ramchandra Martand Walker vs. Vinayak Venkatesh Kothekar, reported in 41 Indian Appeals, 300.

The former case has reference to the validity of the adoption of an only son. From the religious point of view this is, in many writings of great authority, forbidden. There was however, in India, considerable difference in the view as to whether the religious and legal injunctions on the subject were co-extensive. It must be admitted that if one has recourse to the ancient writings when Brahminical influence was most predominant one finds the ceromonial part of adoption the subject of highly elaborate detail; as it is beyond all question that in the course of ages many of these details have disappeared as essentials within the legal sphere. As Lord Hobhouse observed:—

"The further study of the subject necessary for the decision of these appeals has still more impressed them with the necessity of great caution in interpreting books of mixed religion, morality, and law, lest foreign lawyers, accustomed to treat as law what they found in authoritive books, and to administer a fixed legal system should too hastily take for strict law precepts which are meant to appeal to the moral sense, and should thus fetter individual judgments in private affairs, should introduce restrictions into Hindu society and impart to it an inflexible rigidity never contemplated by the original law-givers." The case resulted in the decision that the adoption of an only son is not null and void under the Hindu Law.

IS DATTA-HOMUM A LEGAL REQUISITE IN ADOPTION?

The question whether the *Datta-homum* is a legal requisite in Bombay for adoption among the three twice-born classes does not, however, in the view of their Lordships broadly arise in the present case. It is in no way necessary to canvass or call in question any dicta upon that general point nor does the question arise whether for instance the principle extends to India at large of the decision of the Madras Full Bench in Govindayar vs. Doraswami reported in 11 Hindu Law Reports (Madras) P. 50 of the Madras High Court in Singamma vs. Venkatacharlu reported in 4 Madras High Court Reports, 165, both decisions being of value as containing a careful study of the authority and affirming that the ceremonial Dattahomum is not essential to a vali adoption, among Brahmins in Southern India.

For, in the opinion of the Board the necessity does not arise where the child to be adopted belongs to the same *Gotra* as that of the adopted father. It is an admitted fact that this was so in the present case. And their Lordships have come clearly to the conclusion that where this is so, in fact then the law of India is that the celebration of the ceremony of *Dattahomum* is not an essential to the legal validity of an adoption. It is conceded in argument that certain exceptions to the alleged general rule to exist, but it is maintained that these exceptions are limited to the case of the adoption of a nephew or of a daughter's son. In decided cases, this may have been the relationship in fact but the principle of all the decisions in their Lordships' opinion of all the authorities is that within the same *Gotra* the ceremony is unnecessary. They agree with what in their opinion is the full and careful judgment of Chief Justice Jenkins, in the the case of Valubia v. Govina Kashinath reported in 24 Indian Law Reports (Bombay Series), p. 221, the decision being to the effect that among Brahmins in the Presidency of Bombay the performance of the *Datta-homam* ceremony is not essential to the validity of the adoption of a brother's son. An examination of the judgment shows that it was not based upon the narrow particular degree of relationship but upon the broad ground of the identity of Gotra.

Mr. Colebrooke's annotation upon Mitakshara 25 is as follows:—

"Gotraja or persons belonging to the same general family (Gotra) distinguished by a common name, these answer nearly to the Gentiles of the Roman Law."

A good illustration of the point has reference to the law applicable to the Sudra caste. The use of the *Datta-homam* is not necessary for adoption within that caste, and why? The explanation is given in a sentence by Strange in his "Hindu Law," volume 2, in which it is laid down that

"Ceremonial adoption cannot be necessary in the case of a Sudra, since by the *Datta-homam* the adopted son is offered from the stock (*gotram*) of the natural to that of his adopted father and Sudras have no Gotra."

It may be added that in the treatment in the same volume, page 104, of the celebration of the Upanayan rite, or the investiture with the sacred thread, this is laid down:—

"With respect to the non-eligibility of a person for adoption on whom the Upanayan rites have been performed it is much disputed. The more reasonable opinion would appear to be that he is eligible if of the same Gotra (family); non-eligible if of a different Gotra from the adopter; that if of the same Gotra the *Datta-homam*, though proper, is not necessary.

Their Lordships do not pursue the investigation of the authorities further, adopting, as they do, the survey made in the last mentioned judgment of the learned Chief Justice Jenkins.

In their opinion accordingly this part of the respondents' case also fails.

What remains is the attack which was made upon the transaction of the adoption itself, an attack in which the various grounds of rescission applicable to contracts in general were alluded to. Their Lordships hold that it is impossible to discover what it is that is really put forward by the defendants. Under the Contract Law of India, as well as by ordinary principles, coercion, undue influence, fraud and misrepresentation, are all separate and separable categories, in law. It is true that they may overlap or may be combined. But in the present case it is impossible to discover what ground or grounds are really taken up. There is a well-known rule of pleading expressed in the frequently quoted language of Lord Selborne that:—

"With regard to fraud if there be any principle which is perfectly well settled, it is that general allegations, however strong may be the words in which they are stated, are insufficient even to amount to an averment of fraud of which any court ought to take notice."

The law of India is in no way different from this, and it has been decided over and over again, e.g., in Gupta v. Tiluckram Chowdhry (15, Indian Appeals 119).

It is in their Lordships' opinion, much to be regretted that the rule is not more strictly observed, and their Lordships are of opinion that in the present case much confusion and contention have been caused, together with much expense to the parties, in consequence of its neglect. No definite issue upon any one of the well-known categories of attack was settled for [illegible] only issue on the subject being:—[illegible] the plaintiff, No. 4, is a validly adopted son of Bala Maharaj. From time to time, in the course of this case, it is clear that specific pleadings in Indian procedure have been abandoned altogether. In short several of the careful prescriptions of the law and of the Legislator, all of which were intended to bring litigation within definite compass and to make articulate and clear the points of difference between the parties have been lost sight of. Their Lordships, however, are unwilling, confused though the charges be, to dismiss this part of the case on such a ground.

The position upon the fact was this: The will of the testator prescribing an adoption was clear; the wish of the widow and the trustees alike to follow it was clear; the trustees, so long as the testator's wishes were carried into effect, had no interest of any kind as to who the adoptee should be. It was also clear that the testator's will indicated that a minor should be adopted, because express provision was made for the management of the estate till that minor should come of age. It was manifest that every consideration pointed to the advantage of keeping, if possible, within the *gotra*, and it was further clear that the trustees, in advising the widow, should pay due regard to her wishes, and that so far as this could be accomplished, they and she should act together.

UNWARRANTED STRICTURES.

It is in these circumstances a strange situation that the adoption should be challenged upon the ground, nebulously stated as it is, of fraud. There is no evidence, says the Subordinate Judge, to prove that any fraud or cajolery was practised upon her, or that there was any suppression or concealment of facts from her. With this judgment it does not appear that the High Court differs, and their Lordships entirely agree with it. It was for some reason, however, held that the general issue above quoted did include allegations of coercion and undue influence. Coercion is by admission out of the case. There was nothing of the sort; and this is not now maintained. What remains accordingly the judgment of the High Court to this effect that:—

"The question here is difficult; she was indeed willing to adopt, but was she a free agent when she adopted him, or was she forced into it against her will by unconscientious means used by the first two plaintiffs, that is, Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde, and unfair advantage taken by them of her ignorance and youth, and of other fiduciary relations between them."

The citation just made is from the notes of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. With much respect to the learned Judge, it is, notwithstanding the protracted argument before their Lordships, even now somewhat difficult to gather what are the legal categories under which the attack upon this transaction is made. Unconscientious means are mentioned and in fact advantage is mentioned. It is needless to ask whether this implies fraud because their Lordships are of opinion that no sort of unconscientious means was employed by these trustees from beginning to end of the transaction, and that no unfair advantage was either taken or meant throughout their whole course. It is true that the adoptive mother was a young widow, probably easily guided, and that the trustees are admitted to have been men of great influence and strong personality, but their Lordships are of opinion that those were used in no respect unduly, but with propriety and entirely in the interests of the proper administration of the estate. Their Lordships cannot approve of the idea that in India the law would make the possession of reputation or high standing an element of suspicion. If it were so, then the result in India would be to import *pro tanto* a disqualification and disability into the position of reputable men.

A reference is made in the court of appeal to the fiduciary relations in which the trustees stood to the widow, and in one part of the judgment impropriety of conduct upon the part of the trustees is alleged to lie in this, that they failed in their duty of informing her as to her rights. Upon inquiry as to what was meant by this, their Lordships were informed that the reference was to this effect, that if the widow had failed to adopt, then by doing so she would herself have come into the position of being heiress to her in-

(*Continued on page 5,*

OPENING OF CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

NEW PAVILION ON KENNEDY SEA FACE.

CEREMONY PERFORMED BY H. E. PATRIARCH OF THE EAST INDIES.

On Saturday afternoon at the Kennedy Sea Face, Charni Road, his Excellency Dr. Matheus d'Oliveira Xavier performed the opening ceremony of the Catholic Gymkhana pavilion in the presence of a large gathering. The pavilion and the grounds were gaily decorated for the occasion.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Chairman of the Special Provisional Committee, opened the proceedings by welcoming the guests and gave a brief summary of the history of the Gymkhana up to date. He said that while every other community of importance in Bombay rejoiced in a Gymkhana of its own, and one pavilion after another came up to add still further attractions to this beautiful sea-face, to the Catholic Community a Gymkhana was a great and keenly-felt want and it was eventually decided to approach the Government in the matter. On the 31st March 1912 a memorial was presented and H. H. the Governor in Council was pleased to offer a plot measuring about 8666 square yards on conditions similar to those laid down for leases given to other gymkhanas in the victinity. This the community gratefully accepted. Subsequently plans for a pavilion which were prepared by Mr. A. Colaco, we adopted and donations invited, with the result that about Rs. 27,000 were promised by about 180 donors, This amount would suffice to meet the expenditure already incurred, but the future of the Gymkhana could only be assured if provision could be made for a Reserve Fund of Rs. 20,000 at least.

Special and honourable mention must be made of the following generous donations. Rs. 500 from Mrs. Dominic Ferreira for the furnishing of the ladies room, Rs. 1,000 from Dr. Mrs. D'Monte for a billiard table, a large double pole tent from Messrs. Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons and Challenge Cup for Billiards from Messrs. Mongini Brothers which they have kindly offered as a souvenir of this occasion.

The last monsoon retarded the work on the pavilion and a few finishing touches remained to be given: but as there was a general feeling that the opening should not be delayed, it was decided to make it available for the use of members from now. The tennis-courts were largely and regularly patronized since September, showing the need of the Gymkhana. To the Catholics of Bombay, the Gymkhana had a special significance as it represented the first and up to now, Mr. Oliveira believed, the only occasion on which they had, as a community, sought and obtained recognition from Government. They fully appreciated the promptness and kindness with which Government had met them and were confident that if occasion should again arise for them to approach Government, they would merit the same kindly interest and encouragement.

THE PATRIARCH'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Patriarch then addressed the gathering. He said:—I am much obliged to you for the cordial manner in which you have received me to-day. It is a very great pleasure and satisfaction to me to meet you all and to be present at this pleasing and auspicious ceremony along with my distinguished colleagues, who, I know take a very keen interest in the Catholic Gymkhana.

I congratulate the Catholic community of Bombay on the grant of this site by the Government. The Catholics of this city like Catholics all over the British Empire, enjoy under their flag absolute freedom of religion and equal civic rights with other communities; and these privileges Catholics have always tried and must continue to deserve by unswerving and whole-hearted loyalty to the King-Emperor and by the faithful discharge of their duties, official or civic. I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, that if the Catholics of Bombay did not have a Gymkhana site many years ago, it was simply because they were too timid to ask for it. When they *did* ask for it, the Government promptly gave them this fine plot of land which faces a magnificent bay and commands one of the loveliest views that I have seen.

I am glad that you, Mr. Oliveira, and your Committees have succeeded, in spite of many difficulties, in providing such a charming Pavilion as the one before us, which you have so kindly invited me to open. I congratulate your architect, Mr. Colaco, on the very effective and suitable design which he has given. As far as I have been able to judge in passing, I think your pavilion will stand comparison with the others on this sea-face and it does credit to the Catholic community of this great city.

Mr. Oliveira has referred to the sempiternal question of funds. One point in his remarks astonished me very greatly, if you will let me say so. Only 180 donors out of a community that must number at least 40,000 persons. This must be remedied and soon. I hope that the appeal made this evening for at least another Rs. 20,000 will prove fruitful. You, Catholics of Bombay, must see to it that you shall have no cause for reproach in this matter and you must realise that it is your bounden duty to place this Gymkhana beyond even the possibility of failure.

The number of members enrolled is satisfactory for a beginning but I hope that much larger numbers of the Catholics of Bombay will join, support and promote this institution.

Let me assure you that I shall continue to take an affectionate interest in the Catholic Gymkhana of Bombay and that it will always have my best wishes and my prayers for its success.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall now proceed to open and bless the Pavilion.

His Excellency, then accompanied by other clergy proceeded to the pavilion, opened it and aided by the clergy performed the blessing ceremony.

Some little time was then spent in inspecting the building, after which the whole gathering proceeded to the tennis courts, where refreshments were served, the catering being excellently done by Messrs. Mongini Brothers.

ITALY'S "PLACE IN THE SUN."

AFFIRMATION OF HER RIGHTS.

The Rome correspondent of "The Times" wrote in mail week:—

Two specially interesting articles were published last night by the "Giornale d'Italia" and the "Tribuna." The article in the "Giornale," which was entitled "England and Italy," is printed as a preface to a dispatch from its London correspondent, who gives the replies he received from a number of well-known Englishmen to the question, "What would be the effect of an armed intervention by Italy in the present European conflict?—to realize her legitimate national aspirations—on the traditional Anglo-Italian friendship; What consequences might it have as a vital factor in the future relations of the two countries?" A number of those appealed to, while avowing cordial sympathy with Italy, preferred not to put their names to any definite expression of opinion. The replies given are nearly all admirable, and Sir Frederick Kenyon's is a model. The declaration of Sir Alfred Mond seems less happy than the rest.

In a prefatory article the "Giornale" says that the traditional friendship is based on both sentimental and practical grounds, and recalls how when Anglo-German rivalry developed into antagonism Italy faced many difficulties to preserve cordial relations with England. The article goes on:—

It is known in London, we believe, that Italy is firmly resolved to assure her own future in whatever manner seems best. A seafaring, agricultural, industrial, mercantile, emigrant people like the Italian must for its very existence conquer its own place in the sun, cannot endure hegemonies of any kind, cannot suggest exclusions, oppressions, or prohibitions of any kind, but must defend at any cost its own liberty, not only political, but economic and maritime. Italy is resolved to defend *a outrance* that sum total of her rights in which the whole future is enclosed. A people does not spend for nothing in a few months £60,000,000 to complete its military preparation, and does not intrust for nothing, with a great example of concord, the most ample powers to the Government.

The "Popolo Romano," which has the interests of Germany and Austria greatly at heart, says the "Giornale," must have drawn on a sure source before uttering "this cry of alarm for the dangers threatening Italy from the Triple Entente, and of warning to those who threaten them." To the ordinary observer the "Giornale" does not seem to have said much more than it has already said half a dozen times. It merely reaffirms the right of Italy to defend her legitimate interests, a right that no one so far has questioned. As to "the sure source," I may call attention to the fact that both the Consulta and the "Giornale" itself have denied that the "Giornale" is the organ of the Government or the Foreign Office.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE ALLIANCE.

The article in the "Tribuna" is devoted to the much discussed question whether the Triple Alliance is still in operation or whether it was destroyed by the action of Austria and Germany last summer. The writer supports with vigour the theory that Italy's hands are free. He says that there are many who maintain that the conditions of the Alliance oblige Italy for honour's sake to remain inactive, but he declares that those who argue in this way "from fear of Austria are the same as those who yesterday from fear of Napoleon the Third were ready to renounce even Rome." He quotes Prince Bülow's declarations that the Alliance was formed as a guarantee of peace and of the *status quo*, and he argues that "it is not Germany and Austria who must demand a reckoning from Italy for not having followed them to war, but Italy who must demand a reckoning from them for having broken the peace which they were bound to preserve and for which the Alliance had been so many times renewed."

The ticca gharry strike at Moulmein still continues, this being the fourth week. The gharrywallahs seem determined not to renew their licences, owing it is said to their objection to the present incumbent holding the post of The loss daily to the owners nearly 700 ticca gharries is reckoned at Rs. 600. Motor cars and busses are doing good business. The owners object to the inspector on the ground that he is a private coachbuilder, owner of a motor carriage and does private business, which must be in conflict with his public duties.

REPRISALS AGAINST GERMANY.

MR. BALFOUR'S POWERFUL DEFENCE.

MORALITY ABOVE MERE LEGALITY.

The following statement from the pen of Mr. A. J. Balfour appears in the English Press. It is a powerfully reasoned defence of the action of the British Government in the measures adopted as reprisals against the German piratical campaign. Mr. Balfour argues that we are morally justified, as our methods will inflict less loss on neutrals than a technically legal blockade.

Great interest has naturally been excited in America over the threatened blockade of Germany by the Allied Fleets, and many criticisms have been directed against the Governments responsible for this policy. This is most natural and legitimate. The Order in Council affects both neutral interests and international law. And the United States of America—the greatest of all neutrals and a leader of reform in international procedure—has a double interest in the discussion.

Let me say before I go further that I am in no sense personally responsible for the policy which has been adopted. I was not consulted upon it, and I view with the greatest dislike any course which seems in the smallest degree to violate the rules of international warfare. But those who will consent to consider the present case on its merits will, I think, be persuaded that the policy of the Allies has a conclusive moral justification.

Put shortly, the case is this. The Germans declare that they will sink every merchant ship which they believe to be British, without regard to life, without regard to the ownership of the cargo, without any assurance that the vessel is not neutral, and without even the pretence of legal investigation. The British reply that if these are to be the methods of warfare employed by the enemy, the Allies will retaliate by enforcing a blockade designed to prevent all foreign goods from entering Germany and all German goods from going abroad.

METICULOUS CRITICISM.

But this contention, however true, is in the eyes of some quite critics immaterial. Law (they say) is law. Those who break it are guilty of a wrong which does not become a right because others have broken it in a manner yet more deserving of condemnation. The German practice may be brutal to belligerent and reckless towards neutrals; the British practice may be careful of human life and tender towards the interests of non-combatants. No matter. Neither can find justification in the accepted rules of war; both, therefore, fall under the same condemnation. But such a mode of reasoning applies the most rigid technical standards in a case where technical standards must be used with caution. It appeals to the letter of international law but it ignores the spirit.

What in the eyes of the objector is the defect of the British Order in Council? It is that the blockade of which notice is there given does not possess all the characteristics of a blockade as defined in authoritative text-books; and that, in particular, it violates the rule which forbids "discrimination" in favour of one neutral as against another.

Now, I submit that if there be "discrimination" inflicted by the British blockade it is not discrimination of this kind. It does, no doubt, leave the German trade with Sweden and Norway in the same position as the German trade with Holland and Denmark, and in a different position from the German trade with America or Africa. But the "discrimination" (if it is to be so described) is not the result of a deliberate policy, but of a geographical accident. It is not due to any desire to favour Scandinavian exporters as compared with American exporters, and in practice it will have no such effect. They are not, nor to any important extent can they be competing rivals in the German market.

INTEREST OF NEUTRALS.

If any man be in doubt whether this point be technical or substantial, let him weigh the following considerations. The rule against discrimination was devised (as we have seen) in the interests of neutrals. But which is best for neutrals—that there should be a blockade conducted in the ordinary way, or that there should be a blockade of the new pattern described in the Order in Council? The latter may indeed ignore the Baltic, and treat Scandinavia as if, like Holland, it were divided from Germany only by a land frontier. But while the discrimination so produced can inflict no substantial injury on any neutral the blockade to which it is due, unlike its more orthodox predecessors, forbids the capture either of neutral shipping or neutral goods (other than contraband of war), and so relieves the neutral importer of his most serious anxieties.

But, after all, it is the equity of the Allied case rather than the law which mainly interests the thinking public in America and elsewhere. The question which presses most insistently for an answer is not directly connected with legal definitions of blockade, but with problems of international morality. There are German thinkers of distinction who deny that any such morality exists; but this happily, is not a doctrine which has any chance of acceptance among English-speaking peoples. What, then, does international morality require of one belligerent when the other belligerent tramples international law in the dust?

To some persons the answer to this question seems easy. Why, they ask, should the crime of one party modify the policy of the other? International rules should be obeyed by both sides, but their repudiation by one side leaves the obligation of the other unimpaired. Such an answer, however, confounds international morality with international law and though doubtless the two are closely related they are not indentical. The obligation of the first is absolute, that of the second is conditional and one of its conditions is reciprocity.

STATES AND INDIVIDUALS.

If any feel inclined to quarrel with the word "conditional" let them consider what would happen if ordinary law were deprived of all its sanctions; if the State lost all power to enforce obligations, to protect the innocent, or to punish the guilty. A community so situated might prosper so long as there was a general agreement to obey the laws and the agreement were maintained. But if the criminal broke it whenever it suited them, ought the innocent tamely to submit? Ought they to entrust their security to police who could afford no protection, and to courts which could inflict no penalties? Ought they, in short, to behave precisely as they would if social conditions were normal Few, I believe, would think so.

Now the relation between States under the international law most closely resembles the relation between individuals in such a community as I have described. International law has no sanctions; no penalties are inflicted on those who violate its rules; and if a State makes use of forbidden weapons, the neutrals who blame its policy, do nothing to protect its victims. Nor is this surprising. In the present unorganised condition of internations relations it could not well be otherwise. But let them remember that impotence, like power has duties as well as privileges; and if they cannot enforce the law on those who violate both its spirit and its letter let them not make haste to criticise belligerents who may thereby be compelled in self-defence to violate its letter, while carefully regarding its spirit.

For otherwise the injury to the future development of international law may be serious indeed. If the rules of warfare are to bind one belligerent and leave the other free they cease to mitigate suffering; they only load the dice in favour of the unscrupulous and those countries will most readily agree to changes in the law of nations who do not mean to be bound by them.

INTERNATIONAL MORALITY.

But though, as I think, international law can hardly be literally obeyed unless both sides are prepared to obey it, we must not conclude that the absence of reciprocity justifies the injured party in acting as if international law and international morality had thereby been abrogated. This would be a monstrous doctrine. The Germans, who began the war by tearing up a treaty, continued it by inflicting the worst horrors of war upon a people they had sworn to defend. Could we, therefore, argue that because the obligations of international law are reciprocal, the Allies when the opportunity occurs, would be justified in plundering private property, shooting innocent civilians, outraging women, and wantonly destroying works of art? Could they rightly do to Germany all that Germany has done to Belgium?

Assuredly not. I preach no such doctrine. These things were brutal and barbarous before the law of nations took formal shape; they would remain brutal and barbarous if the law of nations fell into desuetude. Germany would, indeed, have no right to complain of retaliation in kind; but this would not justify us in descending to her level.

The policy which I am defending has no resemblance to this. It violates no deep-ethical instincts; it is in harmony with the spirit of international law; it is more regardful of neutral interests than the accepted rules of blockade; nor is the injury which it is designed to inflict on the enemy of a different character from that inflicted by an ordinary blockade. And, lastly, it is a reply to an attack which is not only illegal, but immoral and if some reply be legitimate and necessary, can a better one be devised?

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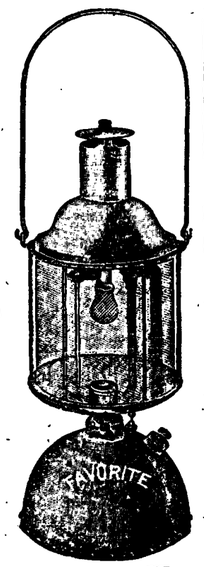

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LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LATE LORD ROTHSCHILD.

A TRADE PARADOX.

DEPRESSED BREWERY STOCKS.

RISE IN INDIGO PRICES.

Our correspondent, who had the privilege of the daily entree to New Court, makes a sympathetic reference to the late Lord Rothschilde as he knew him. The remarkable revenue returns for 1914 and the country's national prosperity are commented upon. The abundance of idle capital in the market an apparent paradox, is explained and accounted for. The way in which the Breweries are being affected by the anti-drink agitation makes interesting reading. And the action the Home Government is taking with regard to the Indigo industry is cited.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 2.

It is not often that I am able to introduce the human element into these letters but even the City has its tender side and the death of Lord Rothschild means something more than the mere removal of a greater banker. He had not the financial genius of his father or grandfather, but he was none the less an excellent man of business, and despite his cosmopolitan connections, was typical of all that is best in a well-bred English gentleman. It is worth noting that although the Rothschildes of Frankfort are closely connected with the English House, and although Frankfort was the cradle of the Rothschild fortunes, the declaration of war between England and Germany brought not the slightest suspicion as to the unswerving loyalty of the deceased nobleman. Lord Rothschilde was a man of wide tastes and sympathies, accessible and genial to all who approached him. It was my privilege for many years to have the daily entree to New Court, and what always struck me as most remarkable, was the hereditary sense of responsibility the House assumed in the management of its huge fortunes, Charity the partners regarded, not as a favour, but as a duty. It may not be known to your readers that in the offices in New Court there is a large and efficient staff whose duty it is to attend solely to the munificent disbursals of the firm. Apart from these Lord Rothschild's gifts as a private citizen were very considerable.

REMARKABLE REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue returns for 1914 are very remarkable. In dealing with them it must be borne in mind that owing to the war a large number of persons had to appeal for reassessment and that their contributions have not yet been included in the total revenue. Also that the chief period of higher taxation is not included. And yet the authorities managed to collect 47 per cent. more in income-tax, than in the preceding year, a result so unexpectedly satisfactory that it has been characterised as marvellous. The Chancellor had estimated a revenue from taxes amounting to £173,776,000 while the figures actually work out at £189,305,000. From Government departments the estimate was £35,430,000 while the actual results amounted to £37,380,000. Even in the matter of expenditure results have been rather lighter than had been expected. Revenue is coming in freely, the final instalment on the war loan is due on April 26 and substantial sums are still due on Exchequer Bonds, all of which means, that the cost of the war is comfortably provided for weeks ahead. And these are facts easily understood in a simple and straightforward system of finance. One may regard the situation with satisfaction and a comparison with the involved financial Frankenstein monster that has been reared in Berlin is an excusable weakness. Undoubtedly in the matter of national finance Great Britain has already scored a great victory in the present war. The actual cash position of the Treasury at the end of the month was a strong one. The total cash amounted to £83,450,952. Instalments outstanding on the war loan and war bonds amount to £36,500,000, while to these must be added receipts from new Treasury Bills just sold amounting to £15,000,000, making a grand total of £134,950,000. With the encouraging development of financial matters in France, the Allies may well congratulate themselves.

TRADE AND FINANCE PARADOX.

Those among your readers who have the time and opportunity to study trade and finance conditions in England must be struck by an apparent paradox. There is a great abundance of idle capital in market, which is usually taken as a sign that funds are not being used by traders and manufacturers; nor is it being employed on the Stock Exchange. On the other hand there are signs of great activity in certain trades, especially those that minister to the needs of the war; a fact that is confirmed by the agitation among workmen for higher wages. But the explanation is not very subtle. The broad fact to be borne in mind is that the war has created an entirely new condition of affairs and that business and finance is in a state of flux, adjusting themselves to the new conditions. Apart from the stage at which the war has arrived, a stage at which people are uncertain as to whether it will be prolonged or not, and the natural limitation of Stock Exchange business due to the absence of so many members and other restricting influences, some of the disinclination to move both in finance and commerce must be traced to the activity of the enemy's submarines. Then there is the withdrawal of such a quantity of labour for military service and thereby is to be found an important element in the changing conditions. The soldier is no longer a hard-up conscript, with pocket money whose purchasing power is hardly worth consideration. The country is treating both the soldier and his dependants with comparative generosity, and the money paid in this direction is being expended in other directions. It may be assumed that a further restriction of liquor traffic will result in further redistribution of capital. The subject is a long and complex one, but these hints are enough to give an idea of the greatness of the reorganisation of the personnel of the nation that is going on and explain to some extent the paradoxical appearance of trade and finance at the actual moment. I have often before drawn attention to the exaggerated language used by those who talk of the wastage of war. Without wishing to minimise the seriousness of the great struggle in that direction, I must again remind readers how much of the value in ships, armament, etc, has been borne by previous years; also that a big percentage of the money supplied by the taxpayer will circulate at home. It must not be forgotten that every 15 shillings paid weekly to the soldier's wife is spent in Great Britain.

STRENGTH OF WAR LOAN.

The history of the Stock Exchange during the week has not been unsatisfactory, though business has, of course, been restricted. A feature has been the strength of the war loan which was quoted as high as 94 5/8. Under the new law the Treasury has authorised two Colonial Government issues, one a Four and a half per cent. Queensland loan was readily absorbed and is now quoted at 1 premium. The Canadian loan, although being bearer scrip, is not a Trustee Security like the Queensland, was largely oversubscribed, the promoters finding it necessary to close the lists earlier than was at first announced.

In the Home Railway Market there has been some quiet investment business, there being some quite excellent 5 to 7 per cent. yields in the list. Among American Rails Canadian Pacifics have been a good market, having touched as high as 170 5/8, while the Yankee list, though quiet, have been generally strong in prices.

SLUMP IN BREWERY STOCKS.

It is needless to say that the agitation in favour of restricting the drink traffic has left its mark on the list of brewery stocks in the Stock Exchange. A notable feature has been the fall in Guinness stock which as I write stands at 220. A week ago the quotation was 260, and at one time it fell as low as 217. It cannot be said that any of the brewery quotations represent the real fall in price, for members have been very chary of dealing and in some cases, especially Guinness during the past day or two the market has been boycotted. When war was declared Allsopp Ordinary was quoted at 11, the price has now fallen to 4½. The quotation of Guinness by the way, before the war, was 380. Bass has suffered the least among the great firms, having given way ten points since July last at 91. Among the industrial shares generally armament, motor and other engineering shares have continued to attract attention, there having been good buying from discriminating quarters. The strength of rubber shares to which I drew attention in previous letters made further progress, while the market in tea shares is broadening. Oil shares which had sunk into lethargy a week ago are reviving.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Over here the figures of India's foreign trade are considered better than had been anticipated. It is taken into consideration that although the total value of £267,000,000 is £49,000,000 below that for 1914, it is better by £50,000,000 than any year previous to 1911. We realise in England that the figures for India's trade must not be taken too literally as representing the efforts of the actual year in question, but of the year or years immediately preceding it. The surprise of the details, so far as we are concerned, are those relating to raw cotton. That this industry should have suffered least of all the exports, is satisfactory, in view of the depressing forecasts that had been received, £28,000,000 is £4,000,000 more than in 1913 and £11,000,000 more than in 1912.

THE DYEING INDUSTRIES.

The subscriptions to the British Dyes Limited were not a success, the total amount applied for amounting to about half a million. However, meetings have been held of those interested and it has been decided to go on with the Company, many powerful interests having shown their willingness to support the scheme to a further extent. There is no question that the Government are responsible for the unsatisfactory conditions under which the Company started through having issued a prospectus that no private promoter would have ventured to present to the public. In the meanwhile your readers will be interested to hear what the Home Government has been doing with regard to the Indigo industry. Although the Board of Trade has taken action in the matter, the price of indigo has risen about four hundred per cent. since the outbreak of war. Bengal indigo (good red violet to fine) which was about 3s. 3d. per pound before the war, is now over 14s., and even with the attraction of so enhanced a price, the Home market is suffering from shortage of both the natural product and the synthetic dye which is being keenly felt by the textile trades. The official announcement of the Board of Trade states that in order to mitigate the shortage, and to prevent any speculative holding up of natural indigo, the Government have acquired the greater part of the crop of natural indigo now coming forward for the use of dyers in the United Kingdom. The circular goes on to state that firms should apply to the Government brokers who are instructed to allocate the amount available among *bona fide* users of dyes, as nearly as may be in accordance with their requirements, at prices just sufficient to cover the cost of acquisition by the Government and the expenses of distribution. It is also pointed out that steps are being taken to prevent the speculative purchaser from buying? It seems strange that with all the safeguards, the price is abnormal.

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(SUAVITER)

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ROYAL YAKUTI.

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"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
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Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

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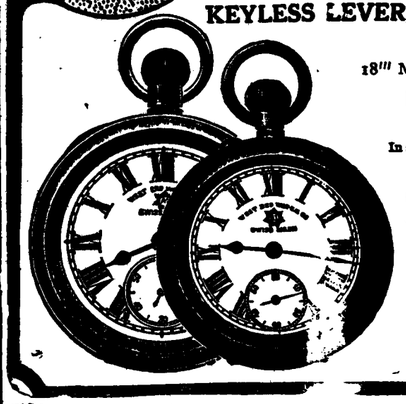

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Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6	12 0
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Best Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Best remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.

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"SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME"

The standard remedy for Cough, Cold and Catarrh. Indispensable for children with a tendency to catch cold.

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"ESSENCE OF NEEM"

The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It purifies and enriches blood, and is highly efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions.

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"VIBRO ASOKA"

It is an ideal combination of drugs, useful in diseases peculiar to women.

Price Re. 1-4 a phial.

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Just a visit to our premises will make the public save gharry hire to market, and assure them of our low current **Market Rates.**

All sorts of **Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes** and **Pipe Mixtures** are always in stock, at very moderate prices.

The **Refreshment Room** has first class accommodation.

REFRESHMENT ROOM CHARGES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Soda, per bottle	0	1	6	Tea (special), per cup	0	2	0
Lemonade	0	1	6	Coffee	0	3	0
Sweet Drinks	0	2	0	Cocoa	0	4	0
Ice Cream, per plate	0	3	0	Chocolate	0	4	0
Cakes, each	0	1	0	O. T. per peg	0	4	0

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner will be served at moderate rates from 1st May.

Special monthly terms on application.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 60 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been asked to elect a successor to Mr. Monteath, who has resigned his seat, by the 15th June.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir George Shaw has resigned the Indian Civil Service. Lt.-Col. Mactagart, I.M.S., has been confirmed as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the United Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. Grant is gazetted to hold substantive pro-tem Foreign Secretaryship with effect from 10th March. Lt.-Col. Sir Percy Cox, Political Resident, Persian Gulf, is appointed Resident of 1st class. Mr. A. A. Ritchie, Indian Education Service, is posted as Assistant Principal in the Aitchison College.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. H. B. Fell, I. C. S., succeeds Mr. Michael, as Military Financial Adviser.

Mr. P. G. Jacob is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Messrs C. W. T. Green and C. C. A., Hobbs are placed temporarily at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. E. Marsden to be Silviculturist and Mr. J. A. G. Douglas Hamilton to be Instructor at Forest College, Dehra Dun.

Sir H. A. Farrington officiates as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Beechy on leave.

Mr. Grieve, Deputy Conservator, is transferred from Bengal to the Andamans. Mr. J. L. Baker, Deputy Conservator, is placed on special duty in the Andamans.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs Landon, Mackenzie and Henderson, Superintendents of Telegraphs, retire from Service.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Major M. L. Ferrar, Assistant Commissioner, has obtained the Degree of Honour in Urdu in the first division with the donation of Rs. 3,000. Major Brown, I. M. S., is appointed permanently to the Bacteriological Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be Captain (Infantry—C. S. Shave.

To be Lieutenants (Cavalry)—C. L. A. Ronillard, J. W. Eleden.

To be 2nd Lieutenants—K. H. Preston, E. E. Debrath, C. A. G. Ward, T. N. L. Turner, A. P. G. West, G. Raskteraw, C. W. A. Prideaux, G. G. Hills, A. A. Downs, J. H. Cameron, A. M. S., Burs, C. A. Grant, C. H. Bristade, F. H. Puckle, J. M. B. Stuart, P. R. Higgs D. B. Sothers, A. R. Pollaid, M. P. M. Greany, L. N. Brown, C. A. Snow, R. D. Blandy, T. W. G. Davis, B. C. Taylor, R. J. Prunty, F. A. Stratton, D. L. Duncan, R. Claytone-Jones, D. E. Wyer, H. Terrell, G. H. Gribble.

The following officers retire from Service:—Major Lane, 128th Pioneers, Surgeon-General Harris, I. M. S. Major Cox I. M. S.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Shearme and Commander Taylor become Port Officer and Assistant Port Officer, Bombay.

Commander Warden retires from service.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mcgregor officiates sub protempore as Traffic Manager, O. and R. Railway.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

Major G. A. McWatters, 81st Pioneers, has been appointed temporary Second-in-Command of that regiment.

Lieut. J. A. T. Miller, 14th Hussars, has been appointed temporary Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Meerut.

Lieut. A. Hay, 79 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been transferred to the 24th Mountain Battery.

Second-Lieut. G. K. P. Hebbert, 73 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been transferred to the 24th Mountain Battery:

Major P. H. Dyke, 130th Baluchis, has been appointed Second-in-Command of that Regiment.

Col. L. C. Dunsterville, Indian Army, has been appointed temporary Colonnel on the Staff, Commanding the Jhelum Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. E. L. Sullivan, 36th Sikhs, has been appointed temporary Assistant Quarter-Master-General, 1st (Peshawar) Division.

EXPORT OF WHEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 23.

The S. S. Stephanotis now in port is the first steamer to be chartered by the Government to load wheat. The rate of charter reported is 50 and the port for which she will load is London. The prize steamer Gutenfels due from Egypt shortly is also said to be earmarked for the same business. There is still practically no tonnage offering for shippers of parcel cargo and export business generally is much restricted on that account. The Wheat Commissioner conferred on Wednesday, at the Karachi Chamber of Commerce with the representatives of wheat exporting interests. Mr. Gubbay yesterday discussed various matters of detail with individual exporters. He sailed for Bombay by last night's mail steamer and will return to Karachi by next week's English mail steamer.

St. George's Day was celebrated at Bangalore on Friday night with a large open-air dinner at the Commercial Gymkhana Club. The toast list ranged from the King, St. George, the Army and the Navy to the ladies and guests and the Club. The toast of the evening was proposed in a speech by Mr. Wheeler.

The Inland Steam Vessels Bill has been referred to local Governments for opinion.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

OPERATION EXTENDED TO BENGAL DISTRICTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, April 24.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 1 sub-section (3) of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment, Act of 1915 (4 of 1915) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act should come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the districts of the Presidency of Bengal specified below:—

Burdwan division:—Midnapore District, Howrah District, Hooghly District.

Presidency Division:—24 Parganas District, Khulna District.

Dacca Division:—Dacca District, Faridpore District, Mymensingh District, Bakergunj District.

Rajshahi Division:—Rajshahi District, Dinajpore District, Rangpur District, Jalpaiguri District, Pubna District.

Chittagong District:—Tipperah District, Noakhali District, Chittagong District.

PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUOTA, April 25.

Commenting on the application of the Defence of India Act to Bengal the "Statesman" writes:—In some districts the prevalance of unhealthy political agitation may be taken as the reason but in majority of the schedule districts the cause is the epidemic form which ordinary crime has assumed. The good sense of the majority of the community will support the special measures to cope with the special evils which ordinary methods cannot contend.

The "Bengalee" considers there is no shadow of reasonable justification. There has been no looting of villages in Bengal by bands of 500 or 600 men as in the Punjab. The proclamation of military law would perhaps have been preferable. The Special Commissioners for the 24—Pergannas should be High Court Judges.

CRIME IN THE PUNJAB.

A LARGE NUMBER OF DOCOITS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

A long list of cases in which conviction has been obtained against a large number of dacoits in Leiah and other villages mostly in Mozuffergarh district, has been published, the sentences generally running to several years' imprisonment.

The "Punjabee" reports the arrest of one dacoit which was due to the wonderful pluck of Mr. Calvert, Deputy Commissioner of Campbellpur, who on receipt of wire started by a special train with a posse of constables at the dead of night and organised search parties.

The houses of two persons, one of whom was said to have been manager of apharbander arrest in connection with the inacy of Bhai Parmanand, M.A., now under arrest in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy case, were searched in the Jhelum district and two post cards taken.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S CRIME.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

To-day before Justices Chitty and Beachroft an application for admission of appeal was made on behalf of Claude Simpson, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Darjeeling of attempting to extort money and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was a Police Inspector of Darjeeling and the charge was that during the investigation of a fire which took place in a shop of Hingun and Company he threatened to prosecute the propietors of that shop for incendiarism unless they paid him Rs. 3,000 and three gold rings. The jury found the accused guilty and the Sessions Judge accepting their verdict convicted the accused.

Their Lordships summarily rejected the application.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

There were two house searches by the police at Allahabad this morning under the direction of European Police officers on warrants issued by the District Magistrate. Some correspondence and manuscripts were seized.

There has also been a search at Benares and five searches at Cawnpore, including one in the office of the Hindi weekly "Pratap."

CAWNPORE, April 24.

This morning a local police force, assisted by the C. I. D., searched five different houses in the City occupied by Ganesh Shankar, editor of the "Pratap", a local Hindi weekly; Shiva Narain proprietor of the "Pratap" Press; the "Pratap" press itself, Narain Pershad Arora, a graduate and teacher in a local school and Ram Pershad, editor of a defunct Hindi paper.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

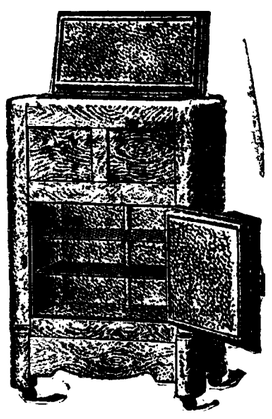
ALLAHABAD, April 24.

Sir William Vincent and Mr. Morris, who have been engaged in considering the opinions sent in on the Criminal Procedure Code Bill, have nearly completed their work. The views of the Bombay Government have still to be received. The Bill has been very well received.

While a fisherman was fishing in the Mandalay moat his line got entangled with a military sword. Further search in the locality has resulted in the discovery of a bicycle and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

DEPENDABLE AIDS TO COOLNESS

COLD STORAGE IN THE HOME.



The Indian Housewife's daily problem during this hot weather is "how can I keep food cool and wholesome." In "Rival" Refrigerators is found a solution, for they are thoroughly dependable, perfectly insulated and sold at a price within the reach of all. Built of mountain Ash, galvanized steel lined. In two sizes.

The "Home" Rival.	24×16×41"	Outside.
	17×11×11"	Ice chamber
Price, Rs. **55-0.**	19×15×11"	Provision chamber.
The "Club" Rival.	27×17×43"	Outside.
	21×12×12"	Ice chamber
Price, Rs. **79-8.**	22×16×12"	Provision chamber.

MAKE YOUR OWN MINERAL WATERS.

THE 'SPARKLET' SYPHON

With the aid of a Sparklet Syphon it is easy to obtain a sparkling drink at any time and under any circumstances. In the Home, in the Camp, when travelling.

"B" Syphon with 3 dozen Bulbs. Price, Rs. 7-8.

Extra Bulbs, Re. 1-4 dozen.

"C" Syphon with 2 dozen Bulbs. Price, Rs. 8-15.

Extra Bulbs. Price, Re. 1-15 dozen.

Boxes of spare parts, washers, pin, etc. As. 8.

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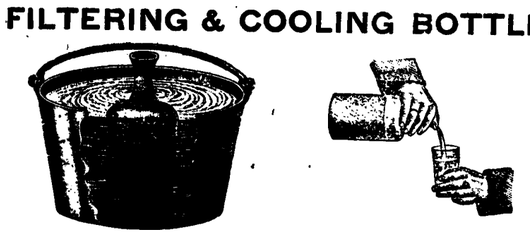

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(Continued on 6th Column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

WATERFALLS AND THE VILLAGE ARTISAN.

Mr. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer, B.Sc., L.C.E., Professor of Geology, Central College, Bangalore, contributes the following article to the "Mysore Economic Journal":—.

The utility of waterfalls as natural sources of power is well-known. The common adage that there is nothing new under the sun is true in this case, as in many others. The Egyptian engravings on enduring stone of the devices contrived by that ancient nation to utilise the current of the Nile for grinding corn show that the application of water-power to propel machinery was conceived and practised over two thousand years ago. Exact historical records of such applications are likewise furnished by Antipater of Thessalonica in 85 B.C. and Strabo mentions a water wheel for corn grinding used by Mithridates, King of Pontus, and utilisation of waterfalls began to extend in Europe from the period of the Justinian Code. Now, waterfalls of every magnitude are being harnessed and utilised from the gigantic Niagara to the small falls and cascades, in the Idar Back, Germany, in which latter place, the power propels numerous agate mills. But in most parts of India and in Mysore, its adaptability to the needs of the rural folk is not fully realised. It is consequently worthy of note and of record when the force of running or leaping water is utilised by an Indian artisan, with comparatively small money capital, supplemented substantially by that of his hands or of his rustic but sound common sense.

A CRUDE HYDRAULIC PLANT.

A casual visitor to Poona crossing the bridge, known as the *Lacadi-pool* or wooden bridge, will not fail to notice near its northern end a little crude hydraulic plant driven by a small waterfall and working a neat little flour mill, bringing in a decent return to the resourceful owner. One Shivaram Yallappa Sonar, a village artisan, has contrived to divert a portion of the water of the river, close to its northern bank, by piling up rough blocks of stone from the river bed and making the water drop down a height of 2½ feet. The breadth of the diverted mass of water is not more than about four feet at its fall. Twelve planks, each 4 feet by 2 feet, constitute the vanes of the crude turbine, which revolves from 25 to 30 times per minute. By suitable toothed wheel arrangement and belting, this motion is communicated to the vertical axis of the horizontally placed mill stones, 2 feet in diameter and 4 inches thick each, the number of revolutions of this vertical axis being over 200 per minute. The mill stone is at a height of about 23 feet above the bed of the river. I am credibly informed that the whole plant was fitted up by the owner himself and I saw the mill working. He works it on hire and gets about 150 measuring seers or 300 lbs. of wheat or *jola* ground to flour, during the 10 working hours every day, and earns over Rs. 2 per day, charging a quarter of an anna per seer, or 2 lbs. of corn ground into flour. The cost of the plant is stated to be Rs. 1,200, though I believe that this is excessive. It appears that higher up the river and within a furlong form this one, there is another and bigger one with 12 feet length of planks. He made me to understand that he was prepared to go to Bangalore, if his services were required for a short period.

UNHARNESSED FALLS IN MYSORE.

There are various waterfalls in the Mysore State, large and small, but it is not known if the old people of Mysore or those of India generally, have ever utilised such natural sources of power for any industrial purposes. The Sivasamudram falls have been recently utilised and the new Cauvery Power Project is fast approaching completion. There are a few other big falls that await harnessing, like those of the Sharavati near Jog, in the north-west corner of the State, with a drop of about 900 feet and of the Somavahini, near Malandur, capable of developing 5,000 H. P. These and a few of the others in the State are of large magnitude, far beyond the capacity and resources of the artisan by himself or even with co-operative effort. But there are several others that might be utilised by local village bodies for a variety of purposes depending upon the agricultural, forest or mineral and other resources close at hand. It is reported that the vertical drop of 15 to 20 feet of water falling over the Krishnarajakatte at Konanur in Arkalgud Taluk or over Sriramadevarkatte, near Hole-Narsipur, could each develop up to 20-30 H. P., even during the driest months of the year. There is a fall of about 16 feet in the Mugu river in the Aynur Forest, Mysore District, capable of developing about 12 H. P. And again at Chunchankatte there is a fall of from 60 to 80 feet by a succession of cascades, besides a few small ones reported in Kankanhalli, in the Bababudans, in the Manjarabad ghat regions, etc. There is another class of falls from the waste weirs or sluices of tanks like those of Ayyanakere, Vishnusamudra, Madag Kere and Belvadi tank in Kadur District, besides several such in other parts of the State, the power from which could be utilised, for at least a few months in the year. These could develop power sufficient for small hydraulic plants, since a discharge of 8.8 cubic feet of water per second, with a fall of one foot, could develop one H. P. and for the ordinary needs of the village artisan, the maximum demand may not exceed about 10 H. P. and such power could be readily obtained during most of the year at the various small falls mentioned above. I dare say that if special and detailed investigations of the question be undertaken, several other falls could be added to the list given above.

APPLICATIONS.

As regards the applications, a great number and variety may be suggested, *viz.*, flour mills, paddy hulling, oil mills of the Calcutta ghani type, wood sawing, preparation of match splints and boxes, also grinding ochres for paints, felspar for glazing, talc for face powder, corrundum for emery powder and also for ragi threshing, chaff cutting, etc. Agate is ground and polished by water-power in Germany and hence, sawing and polishing stones like the porphyries, pink Aberdeen granites and marbles, etc., found in various parts of the State, might also be tried. Which of these is applicable at any given place will depend upon the raw material available close at hand, and other facilities of transport, capital, organization and market. I would, therefore, suggest that a special officer of varied qualifications be deputed to ascertain the various small sources of power from water falls of rivers, anikats, waste weirs of tanks and also from wind. He must also go minutely into the nature, quantity, quality, etc., of the various raw materials close at hand. Installations of a number of such small plants in the rural tracts would, besides immediately enhancing the earning capacity of a few of the more intelligent and enterprising artisans or their corporations, produce also an additional, and in my opinion, more lasting and valuable effect.

It is well-known what great keenness of perception there is in the villager in Mysore and all over India generally to readily adopt measures which are consistent with resources and which are of decided economic advantage to himself. The continued success of several small hydraulic plants which are within his means or of corporate rural bodies would go a great way towards awakening in the villagers in general a consciousness of economic possibilities and dispel effectively the present feeling of hopelessness.

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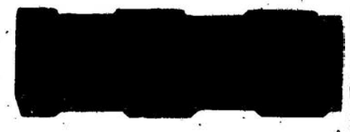

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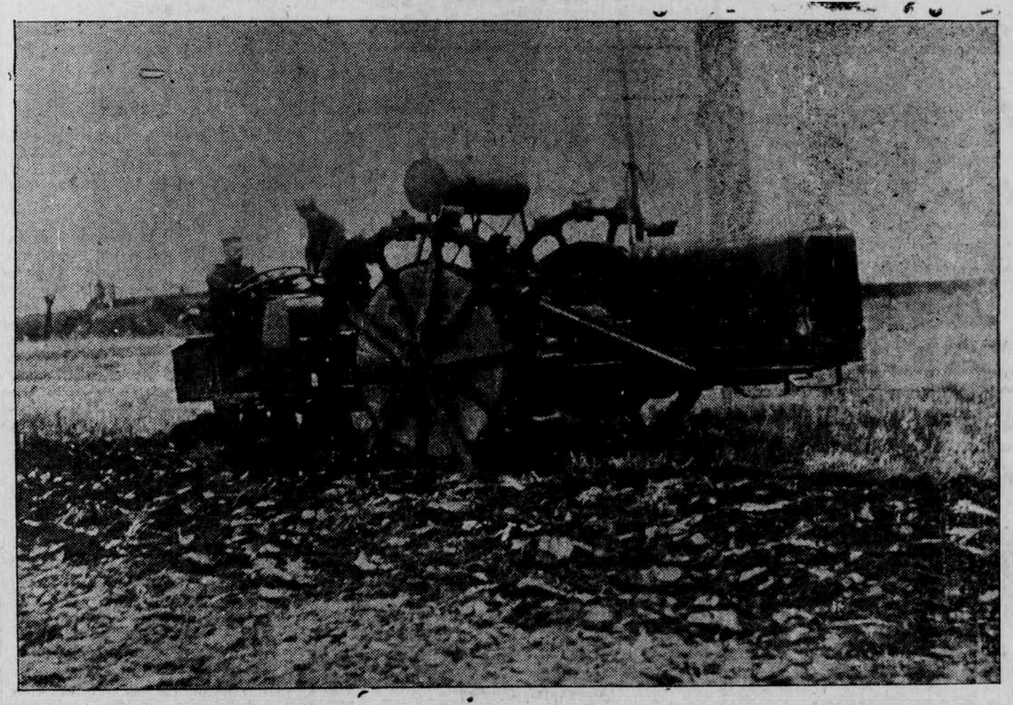
THE NIRA RIGHT BANK CANAL.

The Irrigation Commission of 1903 paid considerable attention to the local conditions and needs of the Bombay Deccan. The Deccan is favourably situated in so far that 95 per cent of the cultivation is in any ordinary year independent of irrigation, but droughts are of fairly frequent occurrence. Severe famines occurred in 1876-78, and 1896-97, and 1899-1901, and scarcity in 1892 and 1901-02. Therefore, although productive work are almost out of the question, protective irrigation measures are evidently indicated. Of all the Deccan districts, Sholapur is one which is one which is in urgent need of protection. Experience of the past has shown that on an average only about three good harvests can be expected in ten years. The Commission roughly estimated that the average annual cost of famine relief in this district alone was about five lakhs of rupees; and in the more recent droughts of 1905-06 and 1907-08 extensive relief works were only obviated by suspensions and remissions of land revenue and by generous advances to the cultivators. At the time the investigations of the Commission were in progress, the possibilities of storage of water in the basin of the Nira river were under examination, and a preliminary project had been prepared to irrigate 60,000 acres on the right bank of the river at a cost of about 109 lakhs of rupees. This the Commission held to be quite a permissible figure. On the assumption that one such famine as that of 1899-1901, and two famines such as that of 1896-97, were likely to occur in every thirty-three years, the Commission gave 125 lakhs as the arithmetical limit to the unproductive expenditure which might be incurred for the sake of avoiding the future cost of famine relief. These were briefly the circumstances which led up to the preparation of the project for the Nira Right Bank canal of 1912, the largest protective scheme yet known in India.

The project utilised the existing Lake Whiting dam, but provided for strengthening and raising it to a height of 160 feet, thus increasing the storage from 5,300 to 24,300 millions of cubic feet. The canal for the irrigation on the right bank of the Nira river has been designed with a length of 109 miles, with four branches, 56 major and 7 minor distributaries; a head capacity of 1,500 cusecs, and an annual irrigation of 154,300 acres, out of a commanded area of 600,000 acres. It further allowed for enlarging the Left Bank canal. This had always been contemplated, and with that aim the original masonry works had been built to the size it was believed to be ultimately required. With this enlargement, the annual irrigation of this canal will be increased from 41,000 to 77,000 acres. In addition, it was proposed to build a supplementary storage work at Vir, with a capacity of 9,600 million cubic feet, at the site of the old head-works; but inasmuch as the necessity for this extra storage will not arise for a good many years the cost of the Vir reservoir was omitted from the project estimate. It was no doubt right to have this additional work at command in case the right bank irrigation developed satisfactorily, but there is no necessity to construct it at the present time. It may be twenty years before it is known for certain that further supplies of water are required. Omitting the Vir storage reservoir, the cost of the proposed works amounted to Rs. 2,57,72,499; including it, the total would be increased to Rs. 3,15,44,381. The former was the sum recommended to, and sanctioned by, the Secretary of State in 1912; and it is the most costly protective project that has up to the present been sanctioned in India. The gross revenue to be earned by the canal has been estimated at an average of Rs. 7.1 per acre, and on the basis of this acreage rate the total gross revenue would be 13 lakhs of rupees a year. Deducting the probable working expenses, the anticipated yield, ten years after completion, is a net revenue of Rs. 9,29,312, equivalent to a return of 3.61 per cent. on the capital cost, or 2.73 per cent. taking the interest charges also into account. The estimated expenditure is far in excess of the figure contemplated by the Irrigation Commission, in fact more than double; but that does not mean that the scheme is necessarily an extravagant one. The Commission did not include the Left Bank canal extensions, nor was it then expected that the Right Bank canal would command so large an area. The Commission expressed the opinion that if an irrigated acre would yield a net revenue of Rs. 2.5 an acre, a capital expenditure of Rs. 221 per acre might be accepted; but the estimated net revenue is estimated at Rs. 4.89 an acre, and the capital outlay is Rs. 135.6 on each acre to be brought under irrigation.—"Indian Engineering."

A MOTOR PLOUGH



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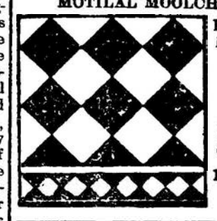

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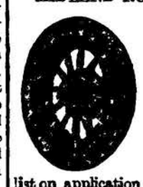

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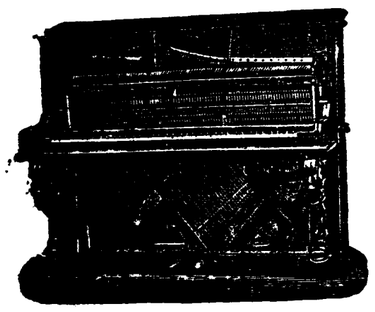

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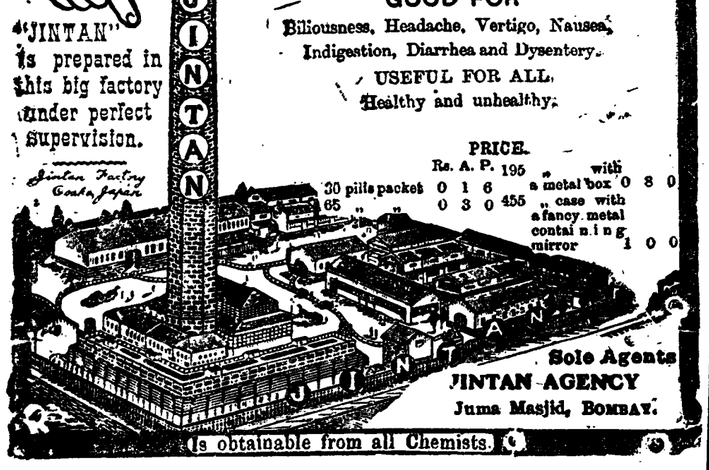

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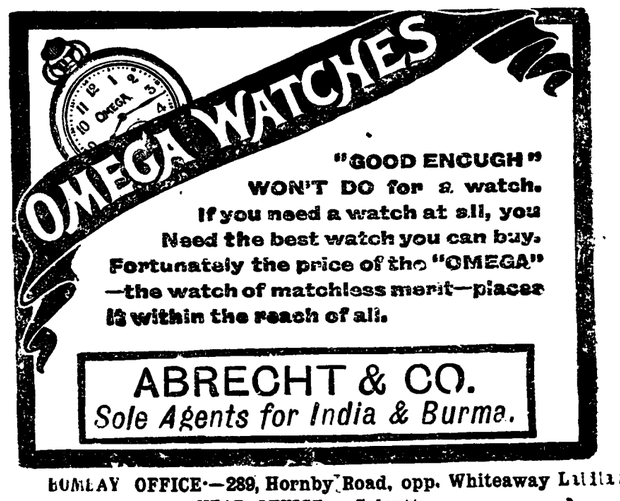

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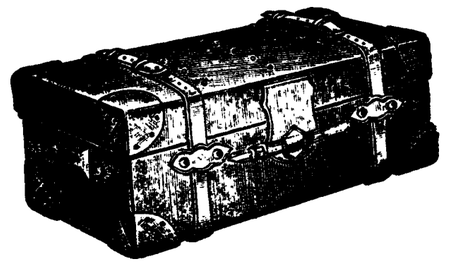

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.